THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1904—1905,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1903-04.

Vol. I.

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THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1904–1905.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was published in July*, 1901, *as Vol. II., being a special Supplemental Volume for the year* 1901.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

Univ. Cal.
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THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1904—1905,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1903-1904.

VOL. I.

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22/10/04

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DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term, 1904.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 24.
Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 19, 20, and 21.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Wednesday, October 19.
Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11.
Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, October 12.
Supplemental Entrance, Saturday, November 5.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

Saturday and Monday, October 15 and 17.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 14, 15, 17, and 18.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics,	Monday, October 10.
Classics,	Friday, October 14.
Ethics and Logics,	Friday, October 28.
Experimental Science,	Monday, October 24.
Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 19.
History and Political Science,	Monday, November 7.
Modern Literature,	Wednesday, November 2.
Legal and Political Science,	Friday, November 11.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 14.
	Classics,	Friday, October 21.
	Logics,	Wednesday, November 2.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, November 4.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 19.
	Modern History,	Monday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Monday, October 31.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Monday, October 17.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 14.
	Classics,	Monday, October 24.
	Logics,	Wednesday, November 2.
	Modern History,	Monday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 31.
	French,	Friday, October 28.
	German,	Wednesday, October 12.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 26.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, November 4.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Saturday, October 15.
	Classics,	Tuesday, October 18.
	Modern History,	Monday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday , October 31.
	French,	Thursday, October 20.
	German,	Friday, October 28.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, October 24.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 26.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Friday, October 28.
Greek Verse, Saturday, October 29.
Latin Prose, Tuesday, November 1.
Latin Verse, Wednesday, November 2.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 31.
English History and Modern Geography, Thursday, November 3.
French, Friday, October 21.
German, Saturday, October 22.
Hebrew, Friday, November 4.
Experimental Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 24 and 25.
Natural Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27.

Hilary Term, 1905.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Tuesday, January 10.
Junior Sophisters, Thursday, January 12.
Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Monday, January 16.
Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Thursday, January 19.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, January 24.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Monday, January 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 26.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	ETHICS,	Tuesday, January 31.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, February 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 20.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, January 23.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, January 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, January 13.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 26.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	LOGICS,	Tuesday, January 31.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, February 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 20.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, January 23.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, January 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 10.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 26.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, January 24.
	LOGICS,	Tuesday, January 31.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, January 27.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 30.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1905.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Tuesday, May 30.
Scholarship in Classics, Friday, June 2.
,, *Mathematics*, Monday, May 29.
,, *Experimental Science*, Monday, May 29.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, April 26, and Monday, July 3.
Senior Sophisters, Wednesday, April 26.
Junior Sophisters, Monday, May 1.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Thursday, May 4.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, May 9.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Friday, June 30.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday, May 8.
Midsummer Entrance, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.
,, ,, *High Places*, Friday, June 30.
Sizarship Examination, Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, May 3.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, May 5.
	ETHICS,	Friday, May 12.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 15.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 8.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, May 1.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, May 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, May 3.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, May 5.
	LOGICS,	Friday, May 12.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 15.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 8.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Wednesday, April 26.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, May 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, May 2.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, May 9.
	LOGICS,	Friday, May 12.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, May 3.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, May 12.

Michaelmas Term, 1905.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, December 15.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 20.

Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 25, 26, and 27.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Wednesday, October 25.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10 and 11.

Additional Examination for High Places, Thursday, October 12.

Supplemental Entrance, Saturday, November 4.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

Monday and Tuesday, October 16 and 17.

KIDD SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 16, 17, 18, and 19.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 14.
ETHICS AND LOGICS,	Saturday, October 28.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 19.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, November 7.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, November 2.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, November 11.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 16.
	Classics,	Tuesday, October 24.
	Logics,	Wednesday, November 1
	Experimental Science,	Friday, November 3.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 26.
	Modern History,	Tuesday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Monday, October 30.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Thursday, October 12.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 17.
	Classics,	Saturday, October 14.
	Logics,	Wednesday, November 1.
	Modern History,	Tuesday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 30.
	French,	Monday, October 23.
	German,	Thursday, October 12.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, November 3.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 19.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 16.
	Classics,	Friday, October 20.
	Modern History,	Tuesday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 30.
	French,	Wednesday, November 1.
	German,	Friday, November 3.
	Experimental Science,	Tuesday, October 24.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 26.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Friday, November 3.
Greek Verse, Saturday, November 4.
Latin Prose, Tuesday, October 31.
Latin Verse, Wednesday, November 1.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 30.
English History and Modern Geography, Thursday, November 2.
French, Saturday, October 28.
German, Monday, October 23.
Hebrew, Friday, October 20.
Experimental Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 24 and 25
Natural Science, Thursday and Friday, October 26 and 27.

Examinations for Special Prizes in Arts.

Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, Prizes in—Awarded annually.
Berkeley Medals, Friday and Saturday, March 10 and 11, 1905.
Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Wednesday, March 1, 1905.
Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Friday, October 28, 1904, and Monday, October 30, 1905.
Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1904.
Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.
Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Midsummer Entrance.
Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.
Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1904.
Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.
Early English, Prize in (the date is fixed by the Professor of English Literature.)
Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Wednesday, May 3, 1905.
Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination in Trinity Term, 1905, on Thursday, May 18.
Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.
Ferrar Memorial Prize, Friday, May 5, 1905.
Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering at the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.
Hebrew Premiums:—
Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1905.
Irish Language, Premiums in, Wednesday, June 28, 1905.
Italian, Prizes in, Monday, May 22, 1905.
Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.
Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1905.
King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination.
Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.
Lloyd Exhibition, Monday, Nov. 7, 1904, and Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1905.
M'Cullagh Prize, Thursday and Friday, February 2 and 3, 1905.
Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.
Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued*.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1904.

New Shakspere Society's Prize—Awarded annually.

Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, or Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)

Political Economy, Prizes in, Tuesday, May 30, 1905.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in, Wednesday, May 24, 1905.

Stewart (Dr. Henry Hutchinson) Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1906.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, December 9 and 10, 1904, and Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8 and 9, 1905.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 1905.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1907.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 16, 17, and 18, 1905.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on November 5, 1904, and January 28, May 6, November 4, 1905.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 6, 1904, and Tuesday, March 14, Tuesday, June 6, Tuesday, December 5, 1905, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 1905.

General Examination of Junior Class, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27 and 28, 1905.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

Michaelmas Term, 1904.	*Senior Class*,	Monday, October 31,[a] and Wednesday, December 14.
	Junior Class,	Friday, October 28, and Friday, December 16.
Hilary Term, 1905.	*Senior Class*,	Wednesday, March 22.
	Junior Class,	Tuesday, March 14.
Michaelmas Term, 1905.	*Senior Class*,	Monday, October 30,[a] and Wednesday, December 13.
	Junior Class,	Friday, October 27, and Friday, December 15.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 14, 15, and 16, 1905.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, November 2 and 3, 1904, and Wednesday and Thursday, November 1 and 2, 1905.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 24, 1905.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Friday, June 23, 1905.

Carson Biblical Prize, Tuesday, February 21, 1905.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, May 19, 1905.

Hebrew Premium, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1905.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 1905.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premiums awarded in each term.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degree of LL.B. will commence on Wednesday, December 7, 1904, Friday, June 16, and Tuesday, December 5, 1905.

Those for the Degree of LL.D. will commence on Saturday, December 10, 1904, Wednesday, June 21, and Saturday, December 9, 1905.

Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904, and Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1905.

Term Examinations will be held as follows:—

Michaelmas Term, 1904.	Criminal Law, Thursday, December 1. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 30. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 29. International Law, Friday, December 2.
Hilary Term, 1905.	Constitutional Law, Monday, February 27. Civil Law, Tuesday, February 28. Feudal and English Law, Wed., March 1. International Law, Thursday, March 2.

[a] Students competing at this Examination are liable for the same fees they now pay for the Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term.—(*Resolution of the Board*, Oct. 13, 1900).

LAW SCHOOL—*continued.*

TRINITY TERM, 1905.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Tuesday, June 13. Civil Law, Friday, June 9. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, June 10. International Law, Wednesday, June 14.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1905.	Criminal Law, Monday, November 27. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 29. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 28. International Law, Thursday, November 30.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the date at which the Examinations begin :—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1904.

Previous Medical Examination,	Monday, October 31.
Final Medical Examination—	
Section A,	Monday, November 7.
Section B,	Monday, November 14.
Surgery,	Monday, November 21.
Medicine,	Monday, December 12.
Midwifery,	Monday, November 28.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part I.,	Monday, December 12.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part II.,	Thursday, December 15.
Theses for M.D. Degree,	Monday, December 19.

HILARY TERM, 1905.

Previous Medical Examination,	Monday, January 23.
Final Medical Examination—	
Section A,	Monday, January 30.
Section B,	Monday, February 6.
Surgery,	Monday, February 20.
Medicine,	Monday, February 27.
Midwifery,	Monday, February 13.
Theses for M.D. Degree,	Monday, March 6.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part I.,	Monday, March 20.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part II.,	Thursday, March 23.
Previous Dental Examination,	Monday, January 23.
Examination for License in Dent. Sc.,	Monday, February 6.
Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree,	Monday, February 20.

TRINITY TERM, 1905.

Previous Medical Examination,	Monday, May 8.
Previous Medical Examination—	
Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology,	Thursday, June 22.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine,	Monday, June 26.
Final Medical Examination—	
Section A,	Tuesday, June 13.
Section B,	Monday, June 26.
Surgery,	Monday, May 15.
Medicine,	Monday, June 5.
Midwifery,	Monday, May 22.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part I.,	Monday, June 5.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health, Part II.,	Thursday, June 8.
Theses for M.D. Degree,	Friday, April 28, and Wednesday, July 5.
Previous Dental Examination,	Monday, May 1.
Examination for License in Dent. Sc.,	Monday, May 8.
Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree,	Monday, May 15.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1905.

Previous Medical Examination,	Monday, October 30.
Final Medical Examination—	
Section A,	Monday, November 6.
Section B,	Monday, November 13.
Surgery,	Monday, November 20.
Medicine,	Monday, December 11.
Midwifery,	Monday, November 27.
Theses for M.D. Degree,	Monday, December 18.
Previous Dental Examination,	Monday, October 30.
Examination for License in Dent. Sc.,	Monday, November 13.
Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree,	Monday, November 20.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Medical Travelling Prize,	Tuesday, June 13.
Medical Scholarship—	
Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology,	Thursday, June 22.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine,	Monday, June 26.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1904.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, Oct. 14.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Friday, October 14.

TRINITY TERM, 1905.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Wednesday, April 26.
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Wednesday, April 26, and Friday, June 30.
Entrance Examination,	Monday, July 2.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1905.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Saturday, Oct. 14.
Supplemental Entrance,	Saturday, October 14.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Friday, December 16, 1904.
Monday, July 3, 1905.
Friday, December 15, 1905.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES IN THE THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Saturday, April 22, and Saturday, September 23, 1905.

HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M. Junior Exhibition Examination commences at 9.30 A.M.

Ordinary Term Examinations and Catechetical Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M. (see "Course in Arts," § 15).

Term Honor and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship Examinations. The hours are at 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 1.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Scholarship and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Sizarship Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

DAYS OF PUBLIC COMMENCEMENTS FOR THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Michaelmas Term, 1904.
Tuesday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1905.
Tuesday, March 7, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1905.
Saturday, April 29, at 1 o'clock.
Thursday, July 6, ,, ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1905.
Tuesday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays and Holidays; 8.30 o'clock on other days.

Evening Service: 5 o'clock.

Holy Communion: after morning Service on days marked thus (*) in the list on the following page, and at 8 a.m. on days marked thus (†).

N. B.—On the days of public examination (whether holidays or not) the hours are as follow:—

Morning Service: 8.30 o'clock.

Evening Service: 5 o'clock.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays and all Feast Days, at Morning and Evening Prayer, also at Evening Prayer on Saturdays, and on the Vigils or Eves of such Holidays as have Eves, viz., the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification of the B. V. Mary, the Annunciation, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Pentecost, St. Matthias, St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and All Saints' Day.

Gowns are worn at all other times except those above specified

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MOVEABLE FEASTS, 1906.

Septuagesima, February 11—Ash Wednesday, February 28.
Easter Day, April 15—Rogation Sunday, May 20.
Ascension Day, May 24—Whitsun Day, June 3.
Advent Sunday, December 2.
Sundays after Epiphany, 5; Sundays after Trinity, 24.

PREACHERS IN THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR 1904–5.

The HOLY COMMUNION will be administered at 9.45 o'clock Service on days marked thus (*), and at 8 A.M., on days marked thus (†).

Date.	Sunday or Holiday.	Preacher.
1904.		
Oct. 16.	20th Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
*Oct. 23.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	Donnellan Lecturer.
Oct. 30.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	Donnellan Lecturer.
†Nov. 6.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
*Nov. 13.	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Bishop of Derry.
†Nov. 20.	Sunday next before Advent.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
*Nov. 27.	1st Sunday in Advent.	Archdeacon of Aghadoe.
†Dec. 4.	2nd Sunday in Advent.	Bishop Montgomery.
†Dec. 11.	3rd Sunday in Advent.	Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.
Dec. 18.	4th Sunday in Advent.	Rev. George Wilkins, B.D.
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1905.		
Jan. 15.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
*Jan. 22.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	Rev. N. J. D. White, B.D.
Jan. 29.	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	Donnellan Lecturer.
†Feb. 5.	5th Sunday after Epiphany.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
*Feb. 12.	6th Sunday after Epiphany.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
†Feb. 19.	Septuagesima.	Donnellan Lecturer.
†Feb. 26.	Sexagesima.	Dean of Belfast.
*Mar. 5.	Quinquagesima.	Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, LL.D.
†Mar. 12.	1st Sunday in Lent.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
†Mar. 19.	2nd Sunday in Lent.	Rev. George Wilkins, B.D.
—	—	—
April 30.	1st Sunday after Easter.	Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.
*May 7.	2nd Sunday after Easter.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
†May 14.	3rd Sunday after Easter.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
†May 21.	4th Sunday after Easter	Donnellan Lecturer.
†May 28.	5th Sunday after Easter.	Donnellan Lecturer.
*June 1.	Ascension Day.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
†June 4.	Sunday after Ascension Day.	Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.Lit.
*June 11.	Whitsun Day.	Dean of Cork.
*June 18.	Trinity Sunday.	Bishop of Clogher.
June 19.	Trinity Monday (5 P.M.).	Rev. L. A. Pooler, D.D.
†June 25.	1st Sunday after Trinity.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
July 2.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. N. J. D. White, B.D.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ALMANAC

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904, TO DECEMBER 31, 1905.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1904, OCTOBER.

1	Sa	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-room [opens.
2	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Moderatorship, Mathematics.** Prizes:—Modern History, Junior Sophisters, Senior and
11	Tu	B.A.I. Degree. [Junior Freshmen.
12	W	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes:—German, Senior Freshmen. Engineering Lectures begin.
13	Th	
14	F	**Moderatorship, Classics.** **Junior and School Exhibitions.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Jun. Sophisters and Sen. Freshmen. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	Sa	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Test Ex. for Privileges in Freshman years.
16	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
18	Tu	*St. Luke.* Prizes:—Classics, Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin.
19	W	**Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** **Moderatorship, Natural Science.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. International Law Lectures begin.
20	Th	Prizes:—French, Junior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin.
21	F	Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes:—French.
22	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—German.

1904, OCTOBER—*continued.*

23	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
		Moderatorship, Experimental Science.
		Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
25	Tu	
26	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
		Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
27	Th	
28	F	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Moderatorship, Ethics and Logics.
		Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		German, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
29	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
30	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Previous Medical Ex.

1904, NOVEMBER.

1	Tu	*All Saints' Day.*
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
		Medical School Lectures begin.
2	W	**Moderatorship, Modern Literature.**
		Prizes:—Logics, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
3	Th	Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography.
4	F	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew. [Freshmen.
5	Sa	**Entrance.**
		Divinity School Entrance.
6	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*

1904, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

7	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** **Moderatorship, History and Political Science.** Lloyd Exhibition. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Final Medical Ex., Section A.
8	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
9	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	
11	F	**Moderatorship, Legal and Political Science.**
12	Sa	
13	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	Final Medical Ex., Section B.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*Sunday next before Advent.* **Election of Annual Officers.**
21	M	Annual Officers admitted. Final Medical Ex., Surgery; M.Ch. Degree.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	Sa	
27	S	*Advent Sunday.*
28	M	Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; M.A.O. Degree.
29	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
30	W	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1904, DECEMBER.

1	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
2	F	Term Ex. International Law.
3	Sa	
4	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
5	M	
6	Tu	B.D. Degree. Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law.

7	W	LL.B. Degree.
8	Th	
9	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
10	Sa	LL.D. Degree.
11	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
12	M	Final Medical Ex. Medicine. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
13	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
14	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Meeting of the Council.
15	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
16	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** **B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
17	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
18	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
19	M	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	Tu	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
21	W	*St. Thomas.*
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	
25	S	*Christmas Day.*
26	M	*St. Stephen.*
27	Tu	*St. John, the Evangelist.*
28	W	*Innocents' Day.*
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

1905, JANUARY.

1	S	*Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision.*
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	*Epiphany.*
7	Sa	
8	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
9	M	
10	Tu	Hilary Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Engineering Lectures begin.
11	W	
12	Th	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters.
13	F	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior Sophisters.
14	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
15	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
16	M	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.** Constitutional Law Lectures begin.
17	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
18	W	Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. International Law Lectures begin.
19	Th	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.**
20	F	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
21	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
22	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*
23	M	**Entrance.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Senior Sophisters. Modern History, Junior Sophisters. Previous Medical Ex. Previous Dental Ex.
24	Tu	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Honors:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
25	W	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
26	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Senior Freshmen.
27	F	Honors:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
28	Sa	Honors:—Modern Literature, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity School Entrance.

1905, JANUARY—*continued.*

29	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*
30	M	Honors:—Classics, Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class begin. Final Medical Ex., Section A.
31	Tu	Honors:—Ethics, Senior Sophisters. Logics, Junior Sophisters, and Senior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1905, FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	Th	*Purification of B.V.M.* Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. M'Cullagh Prize Ex.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*5th Sunday after Epiphany.*
6	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Final Medical Ex., Section B. Ex. for License in Dent. Sc.
7	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	*6th Sunday after Epiphany.*
13	M	Final Medical Ex., Midwifery; M.A.O. Degree.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	Wray Prize.
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	*Septuagesima.* [Degree.
20	M	Final Medical Ex. Surgery; M.Ch. Degree. M. Dent. Sc.
21	Tu	Carson Biblical Prize Ex.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	*St. Matthias.*
25	Sa	
26	S	*Sexagesima.*
27	M	Final Medical Ex. Medicine. Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
28	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.

1905, MARCH.

1	W	Meeting of the Council. Term Ex. Feudal and English Law. Prizes in Biblical Greek.
2	Th	Term Ex. International Law.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	☧	*Quinquagesima.*
6	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
7	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.* **Spring Commencements.**
8	†W	*Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.*
9	Th	
10	F	Berkeley Medals.
11	Sa	
12	☧	*1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.*
13	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	Tu	B.D. Degree. Theological Exhibition. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
15	W	
16	Th	
17	†F	*St. Patrick.*
18	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
19	☧	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
20	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
21	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
22	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
23	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
24	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Engineering Lectures end.
25	Sa	*Annunciation B. V. M.* Hilary Term ends.
26	☧	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	Medical School Winter Session ends.

1905, APRIL.

1	Sa	Medical School Summer Session begins.

1905, APRIL—*continued.*

2	S	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	Trinity Term begins.
16	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*
17	M	*Monday before Easter.*
18	Tu	*Tuesday before Easter.*
19	W	*Wednesday before Easter.*
20	Th	*Thursday before Easter.*
21	F	*Good Friday.*
22	Sa	*Easter Even.* Ex. for Certificates in the Theory and History of Education.
23	S	*EASTER DAY.*
24	†M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
25	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.* *St. Mark.*
26	W	**Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Modern History, Junior Sophisters. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
27	Th	Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
28	F	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Civil Law Lectures begin. Theses for M.D. Degree.
29	Sa	**First Trinity Commencements.** Lectures in Private International Law begin.
30	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*

1905, MAY.

1	M	*St. Philip and St. James.* **Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Senior Sophisters. Previous Dental Ex. Engineering Lectures begin.
2	Tu	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
3	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Ecclesiastical History Prize.
4	Th	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.**
5	F	Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Ferrar Memorial Prize. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
6	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Divinity School Entrance.
7	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
8	M	**Entrance.** Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Previous Medical Ex. Ex. for License in Dent. Sc.
9	Tu	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Honors:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Hebrew Lectures begin.
10	W	Honors:—Modern Literature, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
11	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
12	F	Honors:—Ethics, Senior Sophisters. Logics, Junior Sophisters, and Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen.
13	Sa	
14	S	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
15	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Honors:—Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. Final Medical Ex. Surgery; M.Ch. Degree. M. Dent. Sc. Degree.
16	Tu	
17	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
18	Th	Ekenhead Scholarship.
19	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
20	Sa	
21	S	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
22	M	Prizes in Italian. Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; M.A.O. Degree.
23	Tu	
24	W	Prizes in Spanish. Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
25	Th	

1905, MAY—*continued.*

26	F	
27	Sa	
28	S	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
29	M	**Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.**
30	Tu	**Fellowship Ex. begins.** Prizes in Political Economy.
31	W	

1905, JUNE.

1	†Th	*Ascension Day.*
2	F	**Scholarships in Classics.**
3	Sa	
4	S	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
5	M	**Fellowship Ex. continued.** Final Medical Ex. Medicine. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
6	Tu	B.D. Degree.
7	W	Meeting of the Council.
8	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
9	F	Annual Ex. Civil Law.
10	Sa	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
11	S	WHITSUN DAY. *St. Barnabas. Ember Week.*
12	†M	*Monday in Whitsun Week.*
13	Tu	*Tuesday in Whitsun Week.* **Fellowship Ex. continued.** Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law. Final Medical Ex., Section A. Medical Travelling Prize.
14	W	Annual Ex. International Law.
15	Th	
16	F	LL.B. Degree.
17	Sa	
18	S	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
19	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.**
20	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end.
21	W	**Sizarship.** LL.D. Degree.
22	Th	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Wall Biblical Scholarship. Medical Scholarship, and Previous Medical Ex., Chemistry, Physics, Botany, & Zoology.
23	F	Bedell Irish Scholarship.
24	Sa	*St. John Baptist.* Catechetical Lectures end. Hebrew Premium.

1905, JUNE—*continued.*

25	☉	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Medical Scholarship, and Previous Medical Ex., Anatomy and
		Final Medical Ex., Section B. [Institutes of Medicine.
27	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		Engineering Lectures end.
28	W	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		Irish Premiums.
29	Th	*St. Peter.*
30	F	**Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Medical School Summer Session ends.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.

1905, JULY.

1	Sa	
2	☉	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
		Engineering School Entrance.
4	Tu	
5	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
6	Th	**Summer Commencements.**
7	F	Trinity Term ends.
8	Sa	
9	☉	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Library closed.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	☉	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	
23	☉	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	Library re-opened.
25	Tu	*St. James.*
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	Sa	

1905, JULY—*continued.*

30	S	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	

1905, AUGUST.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	F	
26	Sa	
27	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1905, SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	

1905, SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

10	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	*St. Matthew.*
22	F	[Education.
23	Sa	Examination for Certificates in the Theory and History of
24	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	*St. Michael and all Angels.*
30	Sa	

1905, OCTOBER.

1	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting room opens
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	
10	Tu	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Moderatorship, Mathematics.** Prizes:—Modern History, Junior Sophisters, Senior and
11	W	B.A.I. Degree. [Junior Freshmen.
12	Th	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen.
13	F	
14	Sa	**Moderatorship, Classics.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.

1905, OCTOBER—*continued.*

15	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	**Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Test Ex. for Privileges in Freshman years.
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Jun. Sophisters and Jun. Freshmen.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
17	Tu	Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Civil Law Lectures begin.
18	W	*St. Luke.*
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		International Law Lectures begin.
19	Th	**Moderatorship, Natural Science.**
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
20	F	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
21	Sa	
22	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—German.
24	Tu	**Moderatorship, Experimental Science.**
		Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
25	W	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
26	Th	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior [Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
27	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
28	Sa	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Moderatorship, Ethics and Logics.
		Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—French.
29	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
30	M	Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Previous Medical Ex.
		Previous Dental Ex.
31	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1905, NOVEMBER.

1	W	*All Saints' Day.* Prizes :—Logics, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes. Medical School Lectures begin.
2	Th	**Moderatorship, Modern Literature.** Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.
3	F	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior German, Junior Freshmen. [Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose.
4	Sa	**Entrance.** Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse. Divinity School Entrance.
5	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Final Medical Ex., Section A.
7	Tu	**Moderatorship, History and Political Science.** Lloyd Exhibition. Hebrew Lectures begin.
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	**Moderatorship, Legal and Political Science.**
12	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	Final Medical Ex., Section B. Ex. for License in Dent. Sc.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
20	†M	**Election of Annual Officers.** [Sc. Degree. Final Medical Ex., Surgery; M.Ch. Degree. M. Dent.
21	Tu	Annual Officers admitted.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	
26	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law. Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; M.A.O. Degree.
28	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
29	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	Th	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. International Law.

1905, DECEMBER.

1	F	
2	Sa	
3	S	*Advent Sunday.*
4	M	
5	Tu	B.D. Degree. LL.B. Degree. Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
9	Sa	LL.D. Degree.
10	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
11	M	Final Medical Ex., Medicine. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
12	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
13	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Meeting of the Council.
14	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
15	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** **B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
16	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
17	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
18	M	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Tu	**Winter Commencements.**
20	W	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Th	*St. Thomas.*
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
25	M	*Christmas Day.*
26	Tu	*St. Stephen.*
27	W	*St. John the Evangelist.*
28	Th	*Innocents' Day.*
29	F	
30	Sa	
31	S	*Sunday after Christmas Day.*

OFFICERS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

July 1, 1904.

Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Laurence, Earl of Rosse, LL. D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

James William Barlow, M.A., *Vice-Provost.*
Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Auditor.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Lecturer.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Bursar.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Registrar.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

George Lambert Cathcart, M.A.
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Arthur William Panton, M.A., Sc.D.
Frederick Purser, M.A.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
*Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A., *Junior Dean*.
*Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
*Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
Charles Jasper Joly, M.A., Sc.D.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
J. Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A., *Junior Proctor*.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A.
*John Fraser, M.A.
*Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, B.A.

Representatives in Parliament.

	Elected.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1905.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
J. Fraser, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, B.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. Kennedy, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

G. A. Exham, M.A.
H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
S. B. Kelleher, B.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
L. C. Purser, Litt.D.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

Professor C. F. Bastable, LL.D.
Professor G. V. Hart, LL.D.
Professor R. G. L. Leonard, B.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1904–1905.

Mathematics.

W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
J. Fraser, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, B.A.

Classics.

G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. Kennedy, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

F. Purser, M.A.
H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1905, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships :—

Moderatorships, 1905.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; S. B. Kelleher, B.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.

Classics.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of Greek, Latin, and Ancient History; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; W. A. Goligher, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*); the Professors of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; J. T. Jackson, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; J. H. Wardell, M.A.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.

Modern Literature.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, Romance Languages, and German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; W. A. Goligher, M.A.

Legal and Political Science—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*); Professor C. F. Bastable, LL.D.; Professor G. V. Hart, LL.D.; and the Reid Professor.

Fellowship, 1905.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.; Chas. J. Joly, Sc.D.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek and Latin; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; W. A. Goligher, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professor of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Hebrew.—G. Wilkins, B.D.

Scholarship, 1905.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek and Latin, and of Ancient History; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; R. Russell, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professors of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

Thus marked (*) are elected annually.
,, ,, (†) ,, ,, quinquennially.
,, ,, (‡) ,, ,, septennially.
,, ,, (**) ,, ,, decennially.

The following Professorships or Lectureships become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy,	1904, Oct. 16.
Professorship of Music,	1904, Nov. 10.
Professorship of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani,	1904, Dec. 4.
Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,	1905, Feb. 16.
Regius Professorship of Surgery,	1905, Nov. 16.

Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Science.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics. [Founded 1762.]	
1879. April 19.	William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.	
	Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. [Founded 1675.]	
1884. Feb. 2.	Arthur William Panton, M.A., Sc.D.	
	University Professor of Natural Philosophy. [Founded 1847.]	
1902. Feb. 8.	Frederick Purser, M.A.	
	Assistant:—Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.	
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. [Founded 1724.]	
1901. Mar. 23.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	
	Assistants:—James T. Jackson, M.A. Joseph R. Cotter, M.A.	
	Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews. [Founded 1783.]	
1897. Nov. 30.	Charles Jasper Joly, M.A., Sc.D.	
	Assistant:—Charles Martin.	

First Election.		Last Election.

‡ *Professor of Chemistry.*

[Founded 1711.]

1903. Oct. 20.	Sydney Young, D.Sc. (Lond.)	

Assistant : E. A. Werner.
Demonstrator : C. W. Ramsden.

‡ *Professor of Botany.*

[Founded 1711.]

1904. April 16.	Henry Horace Dixon, Sc.D.	

‡ *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

[Founded 1844.]

1897. Oct. 16.	John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.	

†*Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. Nov. 29.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1900. Feb. 16.

Languages and Literature.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. Dec. 18.	John Isaac Beare, M.A.	

‡ *Professor of Latin.*

[Founded 1870.]

1904. June 4.	J. Gilbart Smyly, M.A.	

‡ *Professor of Hebrew.*

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.

1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	

Lecturers in Hebrew.

1898. Feb. 5.	*John I. Beare, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	1903. Feb. 5.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.
	† *Professor of Biblical Greek.*	
	[Founded 1838.]	
1898. Oct. 29.	Robert Henry Charles, D.D.	1903. Oct. 29.
	‡ *Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.*	
	[Founded 1856.]	
	[Professorship suspended for six months from June 4, 1904.]	
	Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.	
	[Founded 1858.]	
1871. Jan. 28.	Robert Atkinson, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	Professor of the Romance Languages.	
	[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]	
1867. June 27.	Robert Atkinson, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	Professor of German.	
	[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]	
1866. Nov. 24.	Albert Maximilian Selss, LL.D.	
	† *Professor of Irish.*	
	[Founded 1840.]	
1896. April 18.	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	1903. July 13.
	* *Lecturer in Dutch.*	
1903. Dec. 18.	John Alexander Hahn.	1904. June 21.
	Professor of English Literature.	
	[Founded 1867.]	
1867. July 6.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.	
	[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]	
1867. June 27.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.	

First Election. | Last Election.

Mental and Moral Science.

† *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30. — Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.

History and Political Science.

† *Professor of Political Economy.*

[Founded 1832.]

1882. Mar. 25. — Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D. — 1902. Dec. 3.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

[Vacant.]

**Reader in History.*

[Founded 1903.]

1903 Oct. 17. — John Henry Wardell, M.A.

† *Professor of Ancient History.*

[Founded 1869.]

1904. June 4. — William Alexander Goligher, M.A.

† *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

[Founded 1850.]

1898. May 7. — Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D. — 1903. May, 7.

Divinity.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

1888. Mar. 31. — John Gwynn, D.D.

Assistants:

	*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	*James G. Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	1903. Feb. 5.
	*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.

Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.

[Founded 1718.]

1888. June 30.	John Henry Bernard, D.D.	

Assistants:

	*W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
	*George Wilkins, B.D.	Nov. 20.
	*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	1903. Feb. 5
	*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov

†*Lecturer in the English Bible.*

[Founded 1898.]

1898. Feb. 5.	Newport J. D. White, B.D.	1903. Feb. 5.

† *Professor of Pastoral Theology.*

[Founded 1888.]

1903. Jan. 31.	John Paterson Smyth, LL.D.	

Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

[Founded 1901.]

1902. Mar. 8.	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	

**Donnellan Lecturer.*

[Founded 1794.]

1903. Nov. 28.	(*for* 1904–5). Richard Arthurs Kernan, B.D.	

Catechist—Presbyterian Church.

1886.	John L. Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).	
1903.	Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.	

First Election. | Last Election.

LAW.

‡ *Regius Professor of Laws.*

[Founded 1668.]

1888. Mar. 24. — Henry Brougham Leech, LL.D. — 1902. Mar. 24.

† *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.*

[Founded 1761.]

1891. Jan. 17. — George Vaughan Hart, LL.D. — 1901. Jan. 17.

Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

[Founded in 1877, discontinued in 1888, and re-established in 1902.]

1902. Dec. 18. — Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

† *Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.*

[Founded 1888.]

1904. June 25. — Robert Galloway Louis Leonard, B.A.

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17. — James Little, M.D.

† *Regius Professor of Surgery.*

[Founded 1852.]

1895. Nov. 16. — Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch. — 1900. Nov. 16.

‡ *Professor of Surgery.*

[Founded 1849.]

1873. Nov. 8. — Edward H. Bennett, M.D. — 1901 Dec. 15.

‡ *Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.*

[Founded 1711.]

1903. June 20. — Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

* *Chief Demonstrator.*

H. M. Johnston, B.A., M.B. (R.U.I.).

First Election.		Last Election
	**University Anatomist.*	
	[Founded 1716.]	
1895. April 19.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.
	**Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*	
	[Founded 1888.]	
1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.
	Lecturer in Pathology.	
	[Founded 1895.]	
1895. June 22.	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.	
	Assistant :—J. T. Wigham, M.D.	
	King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]	
	[Founded 1717.]	
1882.	John Magee Finny, M.D.	
	King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]	
	[Founded 1749.]	
1881.	Walter G. Smith, M.D.	
	King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]	
	[Founded 1786.]	
1902.	William H. Thompson, Sc. D.	
	Assistant[b] :—Harold Pringle, M.D.	
	King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]	
	[Founded 1827.]	
1889.	Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.	

ENGINEERING.

	Professor of Civil Engineering.	
	[Founded 1842.]	
1887. June 30.	Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.	
	Assistant :—Walter E. Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.	

* Appointed by the College of Physicians. [b] Appointed by Trinity College.

First Election.		Last Election.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15.	William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.	

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. Mar. 14.	P. S. Sheardown.	

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23.	Walter E. Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.	

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil and Telugu.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. June 21.	Charles Kough, B.A.	

**Reader in Hindustani and Hindi.*

[Founded 1902.]

1903. May 18.	William Hoey.	

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Nov. 29.	William Edwin Ormsby, LL.D.	

MUSIC.

+*Professor of Music.*

[Founded 1764.]

1894. Nov. 10.	Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc.	1899. Nov. 10.

First Election.		Last Election.

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1904. April 23. — Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

****Librarian.***

1887. Jan. 29. — Thomas K. Abbott, B.D., Litt.D. — 1897. Jan. 29.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred C. De Burgh, M.A.

Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.

Third Assistant—William J. Butler, M.A.

Fourth Assistant.—Francis S. Marsh, M.A., LL.B.

Clerks { J. Hanna. G. E. Haines (*Lending Library*).

Auditor.

1903. Nov. 20. — Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D. — Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17. — Frank Leet, B.A.

Registrar of the Senate.

1902. Nov. 20. — Francis Alexander Tarleton, Sc.D. — Nov. 20.

Registrar of the Law School.

1892. Nov. 20. — Robert Russell, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Physic.

1879. Nov. 20. — Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Medical School Committee. — Nov. 20.

Anthony Traill, LL.D. (*Chairman*).
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Edward H. Bennett, M.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, D.Sc. (Lond.).

Registrar of the Engineering School.

1901. Mar. 16. — William Edward Thrift, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Music.

1899. Nov. 20. — Henry S. Macran, M.A. — Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.
	** Registrar of the School of Indian and Home Civil Service.*	
1895. June 18.	Louis C. Purser, M.A., Litt.D.	Nov. 20.
	† Curator of the Museum.	
1879. Dec. 20.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1900. Mar. 10
	Keeper of the Herbarium.	
1869. Jan. 23.	Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D.	1903. Oct. 17.
	Curator of the Gardens and Park.	
1879. July 8.	Frederick William Burbidge, M.A.	
	Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.	
1899. Nov. 11.	Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.	
	Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.	
1885. July 7.	Charles Henry Miller, M.A.	
	Accountant.	
1885. Dec. 23.	A. Grahame Bailey.	
	** Precentor.*	
1900. Dec. 8.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	Organist and Choir-Master.	
1894. April 2.	Charles G. Marchant, Mus.B.	

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.	John R. Morgan.
Thomas F. Marchant.	Charles Kelly.
Melfort D'Alton.	T. Harris Watson.
R. Daniel Jones.	J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893. Nov. 3. — Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885. Oct. 31. — George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co. (Ltd.), Grafton-street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.

(*Retire* 1907.)
David Richard Pigot, M.A.
James William Barlow, M.A.
Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D.
William J. M. Starkie, Litt. D.

(*Retire* 1904.)
Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.
L. C. Purser, Litt. D.
Robert Russell, M.A.
Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.

(*Retire* 1905.)
Edward Dowden, LL. D. (*Secretary*).
Edward H. Bennett, M. D.
John Gwynn, D. D.
John Joly, Sc.D.

(*Retire* 1906.)
Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D.
Sir John William Moore, M.D.
William C. Stubbs, M.A.
Sir James Creed Meredith, LL.D.

A Meeting of the Senate for the nomination of Members of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 25, 1905, being the fourth Wednesday of the Month.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days should fall on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commence. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1904, 1905, the days of meeting will be:—1904, Nov. 9, Dec. 14; 1905, Feb. 8, March 1, May 17, June 7, Nov. 8, Dec. 13.

Literary and Scientific Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION, 1904–1905.

Auditor.

H. L. Cowdy, Sen. Mod., B.A.

Treasurer.

H. L. Murphy, Sen. Mod., B.A.

Secretaries.

T. S. C. Dagg. | M. H. Mecredy.

Librarian.

F. W. Ryan.

General Committee.

E. S. Murphy, B.A. (*Univ. Stud.*). | J. H. G. Brookes.
F. V. Gordon (Sch.), Mod., B.A. | H. S. B. Taylor.
W. J. van Zyl. | R. Grove White (Sch.).

Library Committee.

F. C. Long. | Jocelyn Smyly.
A. M. Alexander. | J. Barry Brown.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1902–1903.

Oratory—Gold, ... J. M. Fitz Gerald (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, Silver, . . . { H. L. Murphy (Sen. Mod.), B.A. / J. Andrews (Mod.), B.A.
History—Gold, ... J. H. Wardell (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, Silver, . . . C. E. French (Mod.), B.A.
Composition—
President's Gold, . . J. A. O. Fitz Patrick (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Society's Silver, . . C. E. French (Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1*s*.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries. at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1904–1905.

President.—G. W. Shannon (Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—T. J. D. Atkinson (Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—J. W. Erskine.
Librarian.—W. H. Porter, Sch.
Registrar.—M. T. Smiley, Sch.

Council.

G. A. Joynt (Mod.), B.A.I. *Ex-Pres.*)
H. Herrick (*Ex-Lib.*).
W. Nunan, B.A. (*Ex-Reg.*).
J. S. Johnston, Sch. (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. N. Shearman, Sch., B.A. (*Ex-Lib.*).
A. L. Leeper.
W. K. A. Allen.
S. H. Davidson, Sch.
F. M'Connell.

Associate Seats on the Council.

Henry P. Mayne, B.A.
Robert Powell, B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1902–1903.

Composition—President's Gold Medal,	.	J. S. Johnston, Sch.
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal,	.	G. A. Joynt (Mod.), B.A.
,, ,, Certificates,	.	Henry P. Mayne, B.A. J. N. Shearman, Sch., B.A.
Oratory—Gold Medal,	.	J. S. Johnston, Sch.
,, Silver Medals,	.	J. N. Shearman, Sch., B.A. G. W. Shannon.
,, Certificates,	.	J. M. Fitz Gerald. G. A. Joynt (Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

A number of newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting is usually held at the close of October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; and a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1s.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1904–1905.

President.

The Rev. The Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Very Rev. Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.
Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. J. H. Kennedy, D.D.
Rev. Newport J. D. White, M.A., B.D.

Auditor.—J. S. Johnston (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—J. Allen, B.A.
Treasurer.—G. W. White.
Librarian.—A. W. Collins.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" Members, { The President. The Vice-Presidents. The Officers of the Society.
H. Herrick.
W. R. Manning.
W. R. S. Clarendon.
F. C. Long.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1903–1904.

Oratory—J. S. Johnston (Sch.), B.A.
Composition—Rev. T. C. Hammond.
President's Prize Essay—Henry Herrick.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the Second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at 23, Trinity College.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

(Founded 1876.)

Patron.

The Provost.

Officers for the Year 1904-1905.

President.

R. Powell, B.A.

Secretary.

J. Stephens.

Treasurer.

G. de P. Cotter, Sch. (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Committee.

W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
G. R. Webb (Univ. Stud.), M.A.
R. G. L. Leonard, Sch. (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
P. H. Mellett.
H. F. Biggs.
T. W. FitzGerald, B.A., *Ex-Pres., Ex-officio.*

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening during Term; but the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

The Club possesses a valuable Library of Books on the Game of Chess.

Tournaments are held during the Session, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the Winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* Entrance Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1874.)

President, 1902–1903—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.B.
,, 1903–1904—R. C. B. Maunsell, M.B.

Thirtieth Session, 1904–1905.

President—A. Francis Dixon, M.D.

Vice-Presidents.

[*Ex-Presidents are marked with an asterisk.*]

John Kells Ingram, LL.D., Ex-S.F.T.C.D.
Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D.
*A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
James Little, M.D.
*Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D.
*John M. Purser, M.D.
*Edward H. Bennett, M.D., M. Ch.
*D. J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S.
*Walter George Smith, M.D.
*Sir Arthur V. Macan, M.A.O.
*J. Magee Finny, M.D.
W. H. Thompson, M.D.
Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
*Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
*E. H. Taylor, M.D.
*William S. Haughton (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
*Wallace Beatty, M.D.
Sir J. W. Moore, M.D.
F. W. Kidd, M.D.
W. J. Smyly, M.D.
John Joly, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
*H. C. Earl, M.D.
*H. C. Drury (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
*Alfred R. Parsons (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
*W. R. Dawson, M.D.
*T. E. Gordon, M.B.
*R. H. Woods, M.B.
*R. Travers-Smith, M.D.
*T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
G. Jameson Johnston, M.A., M.B.
J. H. R. Glenn, M.D.
G. J. Peacocke, M.D.
C. J. Patten (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
R. H. Kennan, M.D.
H. H. Dixon (Sen. Mod.), D.Sc.
N. H. Alcock (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
*R. C. B. Maunsell, M.B.
Conolly Norman, M.D.
F. C. Purser, M.D.
R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
W. Taylor, M.B.
J. Craig, M.D.
E. F. Stapleton, M.D.
C. A. K. Ball, M.D.
H. Pringle, M.D.
S. S. Pringle, M.B.
R. A. Stoney, M.B.

Record Secretary—R. S. Oldham.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian—S. G. Haughton.

Treasurer—T. L. de Courcy.

Council.

J. C. Beatty.
H. A. Emerson.
E. Gibbon, B.A.
R. G. Gregg.
G. M. Miller, B.A.
W. Pearson.
W. J. Powell, B.A.
J. A. Pringle, B.A.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1904–1905.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Arthur Panton, Sc. D., F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith. M.D.
F. Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
F. Trouton, D. Sc., F.R.S.
J. Mallet Purser, M.D., Sc. D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S.
H. H. Dixon, B.A., Sc. D.
C. J. Joly, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
W. E. Lilly, M.A.I.
N. H. Alcock, M.D.
Sydney Young, F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—F. R. Seymour (Sch.), 30, T.C.D.

Hon. Treasurer—A. L. Robinson (Sch.), (Sen. Mod.), B.A., 40, T.C.D.

Committee.

A. M. Alcock (Sch.).
H. Thrift (Sch.).
J. Smyly.
A. W. Edmunds.
H. Biggs (Sch.).
C. G. S. O'Grady.
W. Atkins.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Engineering School Buildings, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting. A Medal in Photography is awarded annually at the close of each Session, the Rules and Conditions of which may be had on application to either of the Secretaries.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the Officers.

This Association and the Biological Sc. Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1904–1905.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

A. Panton, Sc.D., F.T.C.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, M.A.I.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Hon. Secretary.

F. Brice, 28, T.C.D.

Committee.

J. Henderson.
E. O. Marks.
W. M. Abbott.
J. Stephens.
A. Alcock (Sch.).

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1904–1905.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Precentor of the Chapel.
The Professor of Music.

President.

The Archbishop King's Lecturer.

Choir Master.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Bac.

Organist.

W. Weeks.

Honorary Secretary.

J. Allen, B.A., 23, T. C. D.

Honorary Treasurer.

A. A. Wilson.

Honorary Librarian.

G. T. Fielding.

Committee.

C. J. Howard.
W. B. L. Smith.
T. W. B. Nicholson.
W. R. F. Manning.
J. W. Horne.
W. Higgins.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, especially among Divinity Students, that they may be able hereafter to take an intelligent interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the Members on two days in each week (*Monday at 3 p.m., and Wednesday at 11 a.m.*), in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong on Wednesdays, and Holy Communion after Morning Prayer on Sundays, are rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many of the Members as possible.

The Precentor is authorised by the Board to grant Certificates to Members of the Association who attend regularly the Lectures and Services for three consecutive Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN Competitive Examinations for the following Services, viz. :—

The Civil Service of India ;
Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;
Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service ;

are held concurrently each year. The Examinations commence early in August.

The limits of age for the several services are as follows, viz. :—

Civil Service of India . .	21-23	on	1st January, 1904.
Eastern Cadets . . .	21-24	,,	1st August, ,,
Home Civil Service (Class I.) .	22-24	,,	3rd August, ,,

The Regulations respecting the competition in next August are not yet published, but the following extracts, taken from the rules relating to the 1892 competition, will give some idea of its nature :—

"The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz., that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who 'have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords.' The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion 'that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined,' desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended Syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the Syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the Regulations themselves. The Examiners will be instructed to keep the standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities."

Candidates admitted to compete for all three, or any two, of these classes of appointments will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

As regards the classes in Trinity College which prepare for this Examination, see page 56*.

For full information as to the rules of the Examination, Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

The Lectures in Indian Languages will be arranged so as to secure to the Candidates their choice of any *three* Languages, including Sanskrit, Bengali, Mahratti, Hindi, Hindustani; Persian; Tamil, Telugu; and Burmese.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Course in Arts."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8*s.* half-yearly. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Professor R. Atkinson.
Persian, ...	Mr. W. Hoey.
Tamil and Telugu, ...	Mr. Charles Kough.
Hindustani and Hindi, ...	Mr. W. Hoey.
History of India, ...	Mr. W. Hoey.
Indian Law, ...	Dr. W. E. Ormsby, late Judge of the High Court of Travancore.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with Mr. L. C. Purser, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

REGULATIONS AS REGARDS THE INDIAN, COLONIAL, HOME (CLASS I.), AND CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1904–1905, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 17th to March 31st, and a Summer Session, from April 25th to July 6th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas (December 17th to January 7th) and Easter Vacations (April 1st to April 24th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1904-1905, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

1. English Literature and Composition.
2. Greek Language and Literature.
3. Latin Language and Literature.
4. Pure Mathematics.
5. Applied Mathematics.
6. Mental and Moral Science.
7. Political Economy.
8. Political Science.
9. Roman Law.
10. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
11. General Modern History.
12. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
13. French Language and Literature.
14. German Language and Literature.
15. Chemistry.
16. Physics.
17. Botany.
18. Geology.
19. Zoology.

4. Frequent Examinations will be held in each subject; and no Candidate can be allowed to attend any Class unless he undertakes beforehand to present himself for these Examinations.

At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £2 2*s*. to £4 4*s*., to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

Candidates can obtain further instruction in any subject during the month of July on payment, for that month, of an additional Fee. Notice that this instruction will be required must be given not later than the first week of June.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, Dr. L. C. Purser, 24, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

NOMINATION TO COMMISSIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY AND COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY FOR UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

THE authorities of the War Office have agreed to offer annually ten Commissions in the Cavalry or Line, and two Commissions in the Royal Artillery, to be allotted to Graduates of the University of Dublin. This offer holds good for five years from and including September, 1905. (Until that date, Examinations for University Candidates will be held under the existing Regulations.) Nominations to Commissions in the Indian Army will also be given from time to time, according to a scheme of rotation among the various Universities to which the Ordinary and Artillery Commissions have been offered. For such Commissions preference will be given to those who have graduated with Honors.

Under the new scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and September of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

In order to be qualified for a Commission, a Candidate must satisfy the following conditions:—

1. He must be between the ages of twenty and twenty-five on the 1st of April or 1st of October immediately preceding his final qualification for selection.
2. He must have completed the Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects specified below.
3. He must have completed two field trainings of six weeks each as a member of some military unit. These may be taken either singly in successive years, or both within one year.

Note 1.—No Candidate will be eligible for a Commission who has not attained the Degree of B.A. of the University of Dublin. But it is open to him to pass the Examination in Military Subjects prior to taking his Arts Degree.

Note 2.—Any Candidate who shall have obtained a Gold or Silver Medal in any branch of the Examination for Degree will be allowed one year's seniority in the Service.

Note 3.—The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College, and partly by the War Office.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission.

Note 4.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Lectures will be delivered in Trinity College in the following subjects:—

1. Military History, including Military Geography in connexion with campaigns, and Strategy, by Mr. John Wardell, Reader in Modern History in the University of Dublin.
2. Military Law and Administration, by Mr. J. St. C. Baxter, late Reid Professor of Law in the University of Dublin.
3. Military Engineering, Tactics, and Topography, by Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, C.E., assisted by a military expert.

These last Lectures (3) will be supplemented by practical instruction in the field throughout the Course.

The Course will extend over two years. Students who desire to attend are recommended to join the Classes at the beginning of their Junior Sophister year. They will then be able to take the B.A. Degree in June of their Senior Sophister year (subject to the usual regulations as given in the Calendar of Trinity College), and can then qualify at the Examination in Military subjects in the following September.

The fee for attendance at this Course will be £20 each year.

Note.—As the new scheme will come into operation in September, 1905, arrangements will be made by which Candidates who desire to compete at this Examination, or in March, 1906, will be able to keep the whole Course within one year or eighteen months, respectively. Such Students will be charged a compounding fee of £30.

Practical training will be regarded as equally important with theoretical instruction; and arrangements will be made with the War Office for the attachment of Army Students to some Military unit during the Course. They will be required to undergo regular instruction in drill, riding, and shooting, in addition to the two special trainings mentioned above.

Army Students will be expected to reside in rooms in Trinity College during the Course, and will be required to produce a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Junior Dean and by their respective tutors, before they can be admitted to the Military Examination.

Lectures will begin in Michaelmas Term, 1904. The order of study will be fixed early in October. In the meantime, Students intending to join the Classes are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

JOHN WARDELL,
Registrar of the Army School,
Trinity College, Dublin.

July 5th, 1904.

N.B.—Mr. Wardell, Registrar of the Army School, has promised to give the following prize annually: a Regulation Sword, to be known as the "Wardell Sword," in memory of Captain John C. Wardell, R.M.L.I., who was killed in action at Tel-el-Kebir, September 13th, 1882. This prize is to be given to that student who, in the opinion of the "Board of Selection," shall have proved himself best qualified for a Commission amongst the successful candidates in the Michaelmas Term of each year.

August 1st, 1904.

RULES RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY, HISTORY, AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION.

[*These Regulations apply also to Women.*]

The Examination consists of two parts—(*a*) The Theory and History of Education, for which a *Certificate* of the first or second class is given; and (*b*) the Practice of Teaching, for which a *Diploma* of the first or second class is given. Both Examinations must be passed before either the Certificate or Diploma can be given.

The candidate must first present himself at the Certificate Examination; the Examiners will then inform him whether he has answered sufficiently to be admitted to the Diploma Examination.

A candidate must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or has undergone a year's training at a recognised Training College; and (*c*) that his scholastic attainments are adequate. (The usual requirement in the case of a Secondary Teacher is that he shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown; and, in the case of a Primary Teacher, that he shall have passed the Final Examination of King's Scholars, or shall have been ranked as a First or Second Class Teacher under the rules enforced before the year 1900 by the Board of National Education in Ireland.)

Examination in Theory and History.

The course for the first Examination shall include—

A. The Theory of Education—

(*a*) The Scientific Basis of the Art of Education.

(*b*) Elements of the Art of Education.

B. History of Education in Europe since the revival of Learning.

For this Examination the following books have been appointed:—

A. Theory of Education—

(*a*) Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Manual of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

[Introduction, book i., omitting chap. 3; book iii., division i., omitting chap. 3; book iv., first five chapters.]

(*b*) Fitch (Sir J. G.), *Lectures on Teaching* (Cambridge University Press).

Findlay (J. J.), *Principles of Class Teaching* (Macmillan), and in addition some work (or works) on Method. For the usual Primary School subjects, Salmon's *Art of Education* (Longmans) will be accepted. Secondary teachers should state, before presenting themselves for examination, what special subjects they teach, and what book or books on Method they desire to submit.

B. History of Education—

Quick (R. H.), *Essays on Educational Reformers* (Longmans).

To those whose answering in this Course is sufficient a Second Class Certificate will be awarded. Those who desire to qualify for a First Class Certificate must, in addition, give evidence of special study of some subject or author approved by the Examiners. A list of works from which the selection may be made will be published from time to time. The candidate's knowledge may be tested by an examination based in part on his own notes or on an essay submitted by him.

The Examination for Certificates will be held half-yearly—in April and in September. These Examinations take place on April 22nd and on September 23rd, or on the following days, should these fall on a Sunday.

The Examination for Diplomas will be held, as far as possible, on such days as may be found most convenient to the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send in their names, and evidence of their qualifications, to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 1st and August 1st, respectively.

The fee payable for each Examination is £1 1*s*. for Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin; and £2 2*s*. for other candidates; but a candidate who fails may be allowed to present himself a second time on payment of £1 1*s*. The fee for each Examination must be sent to the Senior Lecturer at least one week before the Examination for Certificates. The word "Education" should be written on the envelope.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Each candidate shall select, from the following list, certain subjects in which he is prepared to give lessons. In the case of candidates from Primary schools not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The selection must be made, and sent, with the fee for the Examination, to the Senior Lecturer, so that it is received at least one week before the date of the Examination for *Certificates*. The word "Education" should be written on the envelope.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. Latin. 13. Greek.

If the candidate shows sufficient merit at the Examination for Certificates, the Examiners will direct him to prepare and submit for their inspection notes of certain lessons in the subjects he has selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidate); and in addition to one at least of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidate to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects he has selected.

EXAMPLE.—A candidate selects, say, the following five subjects:—1. Arithmetic. 2. Euclid. 3. Object Lesson. 4. History. 5. Geography.

On the day before the Examination, he is directed to prepare three lessons, say (1) Introductory lesson to Euclid, Book II.; (2) Henry II.'s relations with the Church; (3) A piece of Chalk.

On the day of Examination, he is directed to give the lesson on (3), viz. A piece of Chalk, and to submit his notes on the three lessons.

As an unprepared lesson, he is called upon to give a short account of, say, the Rivers of England.

N.B.—The candidate should bring whatever apparatus or accessories he may require.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

An Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association will keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They will collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, business, &c.; and will endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should supply personal references and full details as to their qualifications. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

The work of the Association began in Michaelmas Term, 1902. Its books for the present are kept in Mr. Miller's Office.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Registrar, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy

Secretary.

Edward J. Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—The mode in which the government is constituted may be collected from the historical sketch which will be found at the beginning of Volume III. of the Calendar for 1901.

The Crown, except when limited by Act of Parliament, is supreme. Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Provost and Senior

[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

Fellows, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, they act conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a] who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Provost and Senior Fellows must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to

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[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

make new rules and laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the Provost; or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely, four members elected by the Senior Fellows; four by the Junior Fellows; four by the Professors who are not Fellows, and four by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing member or members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors. The members elected to the Council hold office for four years.

At every election of members of the Council, every elector of each class is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election of that class, and may give all such votes to any one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In the event of the said Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council

has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Provost and Senior Fellows, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

Under the present regulations a new Fellow is elected every year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination held in pursuance of the Statutes.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having first been granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having

collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 12.)

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate, and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors:

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
5. Bachelors in Engineering.
6. Bachelors in Surgery.
7. Bachelors in Medicine.
8. Bachelors in Law.
9. Masters in Engineering.
10. Masters in Surgery.
11. Masters in Arts.
12. Bachelors in Divinity.
13. Doctors in Music, who are Graduates in Arts.
14. Doctors in Literature.
15. Doctors in Science.
16. Doctors in Medicine.
17. Doctors in Laws.
18. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate, unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor, at latest, the day before the Commencements.[a]

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

TERMS AND EXERCISES

REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, "Course in Arts.") He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.[b]

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing.[b] The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it and on cognate subjects.

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[a] Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.

[b] When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.[a]

A Doctor in Literature must be of the same standing as a Doctor in Science.

The other Regulations in reference to this Degree are precisely similar to those which hold good in the case of a Doctor in Science.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing.[b] He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity before the Regius Professor, according to Rules prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows with the consent of the Regius Professor.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, the Professor requires that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Articles and Liturgy,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s.*

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 7, and March 5, Meeting of Senate, June 20, 1890.

[b] See note b, p. 6.

The Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following :—

Division VII.

Butler's Analogy.
Pearson on the Creed (Articles ii.–v., viii., ix., xii.).
Davison on Prophecy.
Browne on the Articles.
Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.
Mozley on Miracles.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing.[a] He must likewise present to the Regius Professor a *printed* Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to the Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.[b]

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination in the subjects of the curriculum of the Law School.[c] For details see "Law School."

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing,[a] and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

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[a] See note b, p. 6.

[b] The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict., chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

[c] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 8 and 5, 1878. Meeting of Senate, June 29, 1878.

Candidates may obtain the Degree in any of the following ways:—

(1). By passing an Examination in the principles of Political Philosophy, Constitutional History, and International Law.

(2). By presenting to the Regius Professor of Civil Law, for the consideration of the Examiners, a printed Thesis, composed by the Candidate, on a subject in the Law Course approved of by the Professor.—The Candidate will be liable to be examined on subjects connected with his Thesis.—The Thesis must be presented to the Professor one month before the Commencements, and, if it be approved by the Professors of the Law School, a copy shall be deposited in the College Library.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of a published work connected with legal or political science, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree.

Candidates for Degrees qualifying by methods (2) or (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer for their Degrees.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing.[a] He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic[b] or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B. Ch. of three years' standing,[a] and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination[b] in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.[c] Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.[c]

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in

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[a] See note b, p. 6.

[b] The regulations respecting the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are given below under the title "School of Physic," in the chapter on the Professional Schools.

[c] Resolutions of Board and Council, March 5, and February 9, 1887.

Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.[a]

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have creditably passed all the Examinations of the School.[b]

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A Bachelor in Music must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course. To matriculate, the Candidate must pass an Examination in Latin and English Composition; Arithmetic, Ordinary Rules, Algebra to Simple Equations; Euclid, Books i. ii. and iii.; English History, Modern Geography; and any two Greek, and any two Latin, Authors of their own selection. For Greek, Candidates for Degrees in Music may substitute French, German, or Italian. He will be required to translate easy passages from these languages at sight, and to translate a passage of English into them.

Candidates for Degrees in Music will be examined at their Matriculation in Acoustics; no knowledge of Mathematics, beyond that of Arithmetic, being required.

The following Book on the subject is recommended :—

Sedley Taylor, "On Sound and Music."

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination will be divided into two parts :—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   - (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   - (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   - (*c*) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint not required).
   - (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   - (*e*) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

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[a] Resolution of Board and Council, April 30 and May 11, 1887. Meeting of Senate, June 22, 1887.

[b] *Stat. Univ.*, cap. vii. See under "Engineering School."

2. *Further Examination—*

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for string quartet. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of:—

(*a*) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
(*b*) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
(*c*) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
(*d*) Double counterpoint.
(*e*) Canon in two parts.
(*f*) Fugal construction.
(*g*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
(*h*) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the University of Dublin, on payment of the necessary fees (£10).

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Music. He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising:—

(*a*) An overture.
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra.
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

(*a*) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days

announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music,[a] 10
Doctor of Music, ... 20

Master in Dental Science.—See under that heading in "School of Physic."

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions[b]:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Provost and Senior Fellows of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.[b]

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.[c]

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——— Doctor,	13	0	0

[a] If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the Fee is only £5.
[b] Meetings of the Senate, Dec. 13, 1862, June 29, 1867, June 16, 1869, June 20, 1883, June 16, 1885.
[c] *Stat. Univ.*, cap. iv.

Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	£5	0	0
——— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
——— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——————— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus,[a]	10	0	0
—— Doctor,	20	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*.[b]

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.[b]

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.[c]; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., and B.A.O., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.[d]

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Professional Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, and Licenses in Civil Engineering and Dental Science, will be found below, under the Regulations of the several Professional Schools.

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[a] A fee of £5 only is paid for the Degree of Bachelor in Music by Candidates who are Graduates in Arts. (Order of the Board, March 14, 1868.)
[b] Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.
[c] Order of the Board, Feb 22, 1890.
[d] Order of the Board, Oct. 24, 1866.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

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[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote.

Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.[a]

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively.[b] This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS OF ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING, and BACHELORS OF ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS, who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*),[c] but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or

[a] *Stat. Coll.* cap. ii.
[b] Vide *Stat. Coll.* cap. xviii., *Stat. I. Georgii III. de Professoribus*, &c., cap. v., and *Stat.* 18 *Vict.*
[c] *Stat.* cap. xxi.

more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar.[a] The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared.

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in April or May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Hilary Term Supplemental in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.[b]

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship,

[a] In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the day of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the day of Entrance.*

[b] Resolution of Board, July 1, 1886.

or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Students permitted to pass a Supplemental Examination in a part of the Examination in which they have failed, must pay One Guinea each for this privilege.[a]

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred, or competing for Law Prizes.[b]

2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination.[c]

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination.[d]

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows:[e]

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty

[a] Order of the Board, December 8, 1902. [b] Order of the Board, July 5, 1870.
[c] Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885. [d] Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.
[e] Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903.

Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned, when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board[a]:—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the A. B. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

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[a] Resolutions of the Board, June 1877, March 16, 1878, January 20, 1883, June 23, 1885, July 1, 1886, and May 21, 1904.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4*s*. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost on the merits, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel, both on Sundays and week-days.[a] The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulations on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays and holidays,[b] Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. On week-days, not holidays, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock, and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on *ordinary* week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays and holidays, as also at Evening Prayer on Saturdays, and the eves of such holidays as have vigils, all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates. But on Ash-Wednesday and Good Friday gowns are worn.

The Holy Communion is administered on all the greater Church Festivals, and on other days fixed by the Provost, which are notified in the University Calendar. The Offertory is applied in aid of the General Sustentation Fund of the Church of Ireland.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

After Evening Prayer on Fridays and Sunday, the Evening Preachers deliver in turn a short sermon (called a *Common-place*) "ad modum Theologicæ concionis."

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[a] Some whose residence is very distant are excused from Week Chapel, on attending Morning Prayer on Sundays. The general limit of distance is about a mile from the College.

[b] On days of Public Examination, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock.

Students in residence, who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches of the city signed by the Minister of that Church.[a]

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows[b]:—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year, under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.[c]

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s*. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College, whose names shall not

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.

[b] Resolutions of the Board, April 28, 1877, July 8, 1878, March 20, 1886, March 26, 1887, and July 5, 1890.

[c] Resolution of the Board, November 22, 1890.

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s.* a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10*s.* for the week instead of 11*s.* 8*d.* If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8*s.* 4*d.* instead of 11*s.* 8*d.*

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5*s.* If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4*s.*, and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.* If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.*

Note.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1*s.* a day during Short Commons, and 1*s.* 8*d.* a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.[a]

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.[b]

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., are required to attend night-roll, which is called by the Junior Dean every night at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass the College gates without a written order from the Dean.

Those who are late for night-roll may return their names at the gate before twelve o'clock. Not more than *two* such returns in any

[a] Resolution of the Board, Nov. 21, 1873. [b] *Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.

week will be allowed to a Junior Freshman, or *three* to a Senior Freshman, or *four* to a Junior Sophister, or *five* to a Senior Sophister. Fellow-Commoners are allowed in each class one more such return than Pensioners. Those who return their names more frequently than their standing allows are fined as *tardy*: and those who do not return their names at all are considered as being absent from College, and severely fined, unless they are able to give a satisfactory reason for the omission. The College gates are closed at twelve o'clock, and the name of each Student who comes into College after that hour is specially returned to the Junior Dean, and a fine is inflicted, unless such Student has previously obtained a written permission from him.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.[a]

The Senior Lecturer is also authorized, upon due inquiry, to admit Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of the Cape of Good Hope to enter without further Examination.[b]

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. They last for two days, and those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.[c]

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, November 20 and 26, 1879; December 16, 1882; February 14, 1883.

[c] Resolution of the Board, March 3, 1900.

[b] In Calendars bearing date prior to 1892, the names of the Candidates who obtained High Places at Entrance are inserted under the title—Placed in the First Division.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given. The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek: French, Voltaire, Charles XII.: German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (The quantity of each author to be presented for examination should be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play.) The Examination in French and German will be partly *viva voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

Additional Examination for High Places at Principal Entrances.

Unseen passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; Geometry and Algebra; and French *or* German, passages being set for translation into and from English.

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[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may with advantage be employed instead of Euclids' Elements:—Hall and Stevens, Barnard and Child, Godfrey and Siddons, Baker and Bourne, Barrell.

3. Entrance Course for Students not taking the Art Course.

Musical Degrees.

Candidates for Musical Degrees, who are not also taking out the Arts Course, are permitted to substitute any Modern Foreign Language for Greek at the Entrance Examination, and they are examined in Acoustics (including Applications of Arithmetic to Acoustics) in addition to the ordinary Entrance Course. They are recommended to read Sedley Taylor "On Sound and Music."

4. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Reid Sizarship, tenable by natives of the County of Kerry only.

3rd. Twelve Junior Exhibitions, value £25 a year, tenable for two years. The Regulations are given under the heading 'Exhibitions.'

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £76 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under Kidd Scholarship.

5th. Two Exhibitions annually, not exceeding £50 each per annum, and tenable for four years, open to students coming from South Africa, one at least to be given to a student intending to enter the Medical School. See under Exhibitions awarded to students from South Africa.

6th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See among the Special Prizes in Mathematics.

7th. Twenty-two Entrance Prizes,[a] namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew. (*Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize.*)
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.

A student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination,[b] and who are

[a] The Greek and Latin Prizes are the gift of the Vice-Chancellor.
[b] Resolution of the Board, Dec. 1, 1900.

commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Books are recommended:—

In English Literature—Macaulay's Essays on Addison, on Clive, and on Moore's Life of Byron; Trench's English Past and Present; A. Hamilton Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), chaps. ii. and iv. to xxii. (inclusive), omitting Notes and Illustrations; Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, King Richard II., and Macbeth (Clarendon Press Series); Milton's Paradise Lost, Books iii., iv., and Comus.

In English History and Modern Geography—

Green's Short History of the English People. Gardiner's Students' History of England. Mrs. J. R. Green's Henry II.	130 marks.
Clyde's Geography.	70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

The Courses appointed in French, German, and Hebrew are as follows:—

French—Souvestre, Au Coin du Feu; Bridge, French Literature (Chaps. xi.–xx.), pp. 156–281; Corneille, Horace, Le Cid.

German—Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, and Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. & III.
Hauff's Gedichte und Märchen.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew—Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and first eight Psalms.

The Course appointed in Experimental Science consists of two sub-courses, Experimental Physics and Chemical Science, which are as follows:—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognised—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in Natural Science consists of three sub-courses, Zoology, Botany, and Geology, which are as follows:—

Zoology.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.

External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.

Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany.

Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology.

Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Sizarships.

Sizars are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

No candidate is admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) is already a Matriculated Student of the University; *or* (2) is a Graduate of any Chartered University; *or* (3) is over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which he competes.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

In and after the year 1905 the Board will offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of

their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on days fixed by the Board, between Trinity Sunday and the end of Trinity Term, and marked in the University Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, and Experimental Science.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, or Experimental Science, and 300 marks are assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, or Experimental Science, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); this portion of the Examination, in each case, counts 50 marks.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The marks assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination will be 40. The authors prescribed for 1905 are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.
Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace:—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C.; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line (Cartesian Coordinates).

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical

mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

NOTE.—The atomic theory is not required, nor are chemical formulæ or equations.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.—(The mode of examining for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish was not discussed by the Board and Council in June, 1904; no change has therefore been made in the Examination in these subjects; Candidates will have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.)

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xx. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.–xli. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.[a]

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course of Irish:—

O'Donovan's Irish Grammar.
Wright's Irish Grammar.
Neilson's Irish Grammar.
Translation from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.
The Four Gospels, and Epistles to the Romans and the Hebrews, in Irish.
The Gospels to be translated from Greek into Irish.

The Examination is conducted partly by written questions, and partly *vivâ voce*. No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate, unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College,

[a] Order of the Board, November 8, 1856.

and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing[b] entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended

[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

[b] See note b, p. 6.

with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term[a]; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination in April, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Examination in October, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the first Friday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

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[a] But see § 21 for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which the Student is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.*]

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 35.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Term, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.*]

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*). He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 35.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees.[c]

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.
[c] Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*). He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*). He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*[a]

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce.* The hours of the Term Exami-

[a] See note a, p. 37.

nations are, in the forenoon, from half-past nine to twelve, and in the afternoon, from two to four or five, except during the months of December and January, in which the afternoon hours are from one to three or four; on the *vivâ voce* days, however, the hour of termination of the Examination depends on the number of candidates; and a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery (Registrar's Office) at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*[a]

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.[b]

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are held on Church Holidays marked in capital letters, or upon days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.[c]

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that

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[a] See note a, p. 37.
[b] Resolution of the Board and Council, June 1, 1894.
[c] Resolution of the Board, June 24, 1882.

Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have passed a Test Examination, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following :—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books. Papers will also be set containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination.[a] In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the following Course, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. **Junior Freshman Year.**

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student keeping a Term by Examination must answer in Languages and all the rest of the prescribed subjects. Students keeping a Term by Lectures must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages. But Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the School for the ordinary Science Lectures, and see § 21 for privileges granted to Students who have passed a Test Examination.

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[a] Resolutions of the Board and Council, June, 1877.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
	A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application.
	Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:—
	Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i.
	French, Fénelon, Télémaque, Bks. I.–IV.
	German, W. F. Riehl, Burg Neideck.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Rob Roy; *or*, Allingham, Ballad Book (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
	Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
	Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:—
	Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX.
	French, Massillon, Petit Carême.
	German, Sudermann, Heimat.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Marmion; *or*, De Quincey, English Mail Coach and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry as before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
	Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
	Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:—
	Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to the end of chapter 99.
	French, Chateaubriand, Atala.
	German, Uhland's Gedichte, Balladen und Romanzen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

Junior Freshmen who as Medical Students desire to substitute a Professional Course for Languages after the Junior Freshman year, must substitute for Herodotus and Livy the following Special Course:—

SPECIAL COURSE, Easy Greek and Latin passages will be set for translation into English, with grammatical questions.
Easy English sentences for translation into Latin.
An Elementary Paper on Greek and Roman History and Geography.

Candidates will be permitted to bring with them Greek and Latin Dictionaries for use at this Special Examination.

No Student will be allowed to present himself at this Examination unless he has passed a previous Junior Freshman Examination, and notice of his intention to present himself at the Special Examination must be given to the Senior Lecturer at least a week before the Examination.

Candidates obtaining an average of 40 per cent. in the Classical portion of this Examination, and passing in the Science and English, will be allowed to substitute one or other of the three following Courses for Languages in the Arts Course in the Senior Freshman, Junior Sophister, or Senior Sophister years:—

[A.]

LECTURES—
Winter, ... Physics and Chemistry.
Summer, ... Chemistry.

EXAMINATION—
Previous Medical Examination in Physics and Chemistry at close of year.

[B.]

LECTURES—
Winter, ... Anatomy.
Summer, ... Botany and Zoology.

EXAMINATIONS—
Previous Medical Examinations in Botany and Zoology at close of year, and Class Examinations in Anatomy and Histology.

[C.]

LECTURES—
Winter, ... Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
Summer, ...

EXAMINATION—
Previous Medical Examination in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Practical Histology and Physiology).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

In the Senior Freshman year Languages and all the other subjects (with the exception of an alternative allowed in Mathematics at the Final Freshman Examination) are compulsory on all Students *other than* (*a*) *Students who have passed a special Test Examination*, see § 21, or (*b*) *Medical Students who, having passed the required special Examination in October, come under the rules given above* (see "Subjects for Michaelmas Term, Junior Freshman Year"), *and may therefore substitute one of the Professional Courses for Languages both at Lectures and Examinations.* Subject to these exceptions, Students keeping the Term by Lectures must attend Lectures in both Science and Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Cicero, Orations against Catiline, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis. French, Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits. German, Schiller's Gedichte. Third Period.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Chatham and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*v. v.*).

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics;—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:—
Greek, Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus.
French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus.
German, Halm's Griseldis.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life. Milton, Samson Agonistes (*p.*).

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

N.B.—*Geometry, Trigonometry, and Geometrical Drawing are alternative subjects at the Final Freshman Examination, and Candidates are required to answer in but one of these subjects. Except that any Candidate who has not previously qualified in Trigonometry must take that subject.*

MATHEMATICS, . . . Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
Alternative Subjects:—
Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
Geometrical Drawing.

LOGIC, ... As before (*v. v.*).

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics, as before.

Dynamics:—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics," (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

Languages (*p.* & *v.v.*),	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books iv., vi., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books xxii., xxiv.
	French, P. Mérimée, Colomba.
	German, G. Freytag, Der Staat Friedrich's des Grossen. (Bilder aus der Deutschen Vergangenheit vierter Band.)
English Composition,	Shakspere, Henry V. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are :—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see under "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions (value £25 per annum for two years) depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see under "Senior Exhibitions.")

21. Modification of the Arts Course of the Freshman Years.

In order to enable Students who are proved to possess a competent knowledge of Classics (with English Composition), or Mathematics, or both, to devote themselves to special studies earlier than they can at present, the following scheme has been adopted by the Board and Council.

Examination for Students desiring Privileges in the Freshman Years.

To prove that Students possess a competent knowledge of Classics or Mathematics, or both, a Test Examination will be held in Michaelmas Term before the beginning of Lectures, and will be open to all rising Junior Freshman Students, and to all rising Senior Freshman Students.

The subjects for this Examination will be :—

1. *Classics*, . .	(*a*) Xenophon, Hellenica, Book i. ; Plato, Apologia Socratis ; Horace, Odes iii., iv. ; Cicero, Pro Milone.
	(*b*) Latin Composition.
	(*c*) An English Essay.

2. *Mathematics,* (*a*) Geometry, as in Freshman years.
(*b*) Arithmetic.
(*c*) Algebra (including Quadratic Equations).
(*d*) Trigonometry (to the end of the solution of Plane Triangles).

This Examination will last for two days, and will be conducted partly by papers and partly *vivâ voce*. The standard of questions and marking will be that of ordinary Term Examinations of the Junior Freshman year. In order that a Student may pass in either Classics or Mathematics, it will be necessary for him to obtain at least 40 per cent., and satisfy the Court of Examiners, in that subject.

Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Classics or in Mathematics at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed credit for the Classical or Mathematical portion of the Test Examination.

Privileges and Duties of those who have passed the Examination in both Branches.

§ 1. Students who have passed this Examination in both Classics and Mathematics will be privileged to choose among the following ways of proceeding, in order to qualify for admission to the Final Freshman Examination, viz. :—

1. All such Students, both Professional and others, may proceed by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. These Terms may be kept (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

Medical Students.

2. Medical Students may proceed by attending, in their First Medical year as *Junior Freshmen*, to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer, the Lectures and Demonstrations in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year (viz. Chemistry and

Physics, Botany and Zoology), and also passing the Previous Medical Examination in that work; and in their Second Medical year, as *Senior Freshmen*, by passing a full ordinary Term Examination, or by obtaining an Honor in any subject, or by attending one Term of Tutorial Lectures in the Science of the Michaelmas or Hilary Terms, or the Supplemental Lectures referred to in Note to 2 and 3, or by attending Honor Lectures in any subject, to the satisfaction of the Lecturer.

Failure to pass Previous Medical Examination.

NOTE.—If such Medical Student in the Junior Freshman Class shall have kept the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, and at the beginning of November shall be found not to have passed the previous Medical Examination in that work, he will be allowed to proceed with the Senior Freshman Class; but unless he passes the preliminary Science portion of the Previous Medical Examination in November or January following, he will forfeit all further privileges, and accordingly he will be required to keep two full Arts Terms as at present, either by Lectures or Examination in his Senior Freshman year before he can be admitted to the Final Freshman Examination.

Engineering Students.

3. Engineering Students may proceed by attending in the First Engineering year *as Junior Freshmen*, to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer, the Lectures in that year's work of the Engineering School and passing the Junior Class Examination; and in their Second Engineering year, by proceeding *as Senior Freshmen* in the same manner as the privileged Medical Students above.

NOTE.—If such Engineering Student in the Junior Freshman Class shall have kept the Lectures of the Junior Engineering year, and at the beginning of November shall be found not to have passed the Junior Class Examination, he will be allowed to proceed with the Senior Freshman Class; but he will forfeit all further privileges arising from the Test Examination, and accordingly he will be required to keep two full Arts Terms as at present, either by Lectures or Examination, in his Senior Freshman year, before he can be admitted to the Final Freshman Examination.

Supplemental Science Lectures for Senior Freshman Students in Trinity Term.

NOTE TO 2 AND 3.—Courses of Supplemental Lectures in the Science work of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms of the Senior Freshman year will be delivered in Trinity Term to Senior Freshmen Medical or Engineering Students who have fulfilled the requirements of their Junior Freshman year specified in 2 and 3;

and satisfactory attendance at one of these Courses of Lectures will give credit for the required Term in the Senior Freshman year.

Rising Senior Freshmen Professional Students.

4. Students who, in the Junior Freshman year, have proceeded as specified in 1, and join the Medical or Engineering School as rising Senior Freshmen, may proceed—

(*a*) In case they have credit for only one Term in the Junior Freshman year, by satisfactorily attending the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, or the Lectures of the First Engineering year; and passing the Examinations of their respective Schools;

(*b*) In case they have credit for two Terms in their Junior Freshman year, by satisfactorily attending the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, or the Lectures of the First Engineering year.

But in both cases Students will be required, *as Senior Freshmen*, to obtain credit for one Term in Arts as in 1, or to attend one Term of Tutorial Science Lectures as stated above in 2 and 3.

NOTE.—Such Students as are referred to in (*a*) will not be allowed to present themselves for the Final Freshman Examination until they have passed, if Medical Students, the Previous Medical Examination in the preliminary Science work; and if Engineering Students, the Junior Class Examination.

Privileges and Duties of Students who have passed the Examination in one Branch only.

§ 2. Students who have, at the Test Examination, passed in Classics, but failed in Mathematics, or *vice versa*, will have the privileges and duties enumerated in § 1; with this restriction, however, that, before they are allowed to present themselves with their Class for the Final Freshman Examination in October, they will be required to have obtained credit in the Ordinary Arts Course for three Terms in the subject in which they have failed at the Test Examination, one of these Terms to be kept by an Examination in that subject in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least (by Lectures or Examination) in the Senior Freshman year.

But such Students may present themselves as rising Senior Freshmen at the next Test Examination in the subject in which they have failed, and, if they qualify therein, obtain the privileges stated in § 1. But failure to qualify then will involve loss of a year to such Students as have not already obtained credit for a Junior Freshman Term by Examination in that subject.

Supplementing Senior Freshman Examinations.

§ 3. If a Student shall be found in the October of his Senior Freshman year to have failed to fulfil the requirements set forth above, he will not be allowed to present himself with the other members of his Class at the Final Freshman Examination in October, but may then, as at present—(*a*) if one Term in arrear, supplement the last omitted Senior Freshman Examination, and pass the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in the following January or April; or (*b*) if two Terms in arrear, supplement the Hilary Senior Freshman Examination in October, and the Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in January, and pass the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in April.

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics, Logic, and English Composition are compulsory on all Students, as is also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 23), are only required to take up the compulsory subjects in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School.

Medical Students who, as Junior Freshmen, have passed the Special Michaelmas Examination may substitute for Languages one or other of the Courses marked [A], [B], or [C], § 19.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the four optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following four—Greek, Latin, French, German); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 24.

A Student may take up different optional subjects in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

Keeping of Terms by Lectures.

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory subjects of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion

of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the four languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

The arrangements as to the Professional Lectures in French, German, and Experimental and Natural Science are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

23. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not in the Divinity School, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examinations held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

To obtain credit for any Term Examinations in Law a minimum of 30 per cent is required, and for the General Examinations a minimum of 35 per cent. is required.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance, during the Term, on Hospitals or Dissections, provided the Student be matriculated in Medicine.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

Or,

(*e*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army Class," on the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Students.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

24. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

LOGIC, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics[a]:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.[a] Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual (*p.* & *v. v.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6) (*p.*).

Optional Subjects:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

GREEK, ...	Thucydides, Bk. II. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Tacitus, Annals, Bk. XI. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
FRENCH, ...	Molière, Misanthrope (*p.* & *v. v.*).
GERMAN, ...	Goethe, Hermann (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
4. HISTORY—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39 (*p.* & *v. v.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

LOGIC, ...	As before (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
ASTRONOMY, ...	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

[a] See note a, page 47.

English Composition, . .	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies (*p.*).

Optional Subjects:—

1. Languages (any two of the following four).

Greek, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs i., ii., iii. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
Latin, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii., viii., x., xiii. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
French, ...	Racine, Britannicus (*p.* & *v. v.*).
German, ...	Lessing, Minna (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

4. History—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

Logics, ...	Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding: Introduction; Book ii. to chap. xxvi. inclusive (omitting sects. 10 to 20 of chap. i., sects. 10 to end of chap. xiii., chap. xv., and sects. 11 to 71 of chap. xxi.); Book iii. (omitting chaps. vi. to viii.) (*v. v.*).
Mathematical Physics, . .	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
Astronomy, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
English Composition, . .	Swift: Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag). Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities (*p.*).

Optional Subjects:—

1. Languages (any two of the following four).

Greek, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus (*p.* & *v. v.*).
Latin, ...	Horace, Satires (*p.* & *v. v.*).
French, ...	Guizot, Civilisation en Europe (*p.* & *v. v.*).
German, ...	Goethe, Gedichte (Ed. Selss) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
4. History—English and French History from 1485 to 1815 (*p.* & *v. v.*).

25. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

Hilary Examination.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids ;* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids ; air thermometer method* for gases).
Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).
Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).
Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).
Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).
Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).
Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).
Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).
Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment).

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).
Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).
Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).
Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).
Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).
Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).
Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).
Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).
Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).
Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's, and Le Clanché cells).
Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).
Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).
Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).
Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).
Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, chaps. I–XVII. inclusive.
Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other elements included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. XXV.
Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicals.

Michaelmas Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. XLV.
Practical.—Qualitative analysis for a single metal.

26. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

Hilary Examination:—

Zoology,(1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

Botany,(2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, (2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.
Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY, (2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.
Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141, 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

27. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary and Trinity Terms, Logics), are compulsory on all Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the five remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History and Political Science.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

[a] That is, at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms of his Senior Sophister year.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Medical, Engineering, Indian Civil Service Students,* and *Students in the "Army Class,"* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*) of § 23, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*), § 23, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination, see § 34.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest.* If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.[b]

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[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

[b] Resolutions of Board and Council, February 24 and 14, 1883.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory subjects, but also the optional subject of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Physic, Engineering, or in the Indian Civil Service School, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Subjects of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or History and Political Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Subjects and Mathematical Physics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister, with the exception of an Engineering Student who has passed the Final Examination in Engineering, can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology.[a] To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

No Academic Credit can be obtained by attendance on the Trinity Arts Lectures in the Subjects of the Degree Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

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[a] Resolutions of the Council (previously adopted by the Board), December 17, 1884.

28. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

ASTRONOMY (*p.* & *v. v.*),	As read in Junior Sophister year.
ETHICS AND LOGICS (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy. Part II. Locke, as read in Junior Sophister year, with Book IV., chaps. i. to xi., both included (omitting chap. vii.).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION (*p.*),	Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs. Crabbe: The Borough.

Optional Subjects:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four) (*p.* & *v. v.*).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics Book II. *Latin*—Cicero, de Officiis, Book I. *French*—V. Hugo, Les Chants du Crépuscule. *German*—Schiller, W. Tell.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Walker, Brief Text-book of Political Economy, Part ii., Part iii. omitting chap. 2; Mill's Representative Government (omitting chaps. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 16.) Selections from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in Economic Classics (edited by Ashley), Introduction Book i., chaps. 1–7; Book ii., Introduction and chaps. 1, 3: Book iv., chaps. 1, 2, 8, 9.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

ASTRONOMY (*p.* & *v. v.*),	As before.
ETHICS AND LOGICS (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart, as before. Locke, as before. Butler's Analogy, Introduction, and Part I. (omitting chap. i.). Butler's Dissertation on Virtue.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION (*p.*),	Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6). More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Subjects:—

1. Mathematical Physics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following four) (*p.* & *v. v.*),	*Greek*—Plato, de Republica, Book I. *Latin*—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV. *French*—Montaigne, Essais, II., chap. xii. *German*—Heine, Buch der Lieder.
3. Experimental Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. History and Political Science (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Walker, Part iv. omitting chap. 6, Part vi. (chaps. 3, 4, 8). Bagehot, English Constitution. Selections from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in Economic Classics (edited by Ashley), Book i., chaps. 8–11; Book ii., chap. 4; Book v., chaps. 1, 2.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.)

Compulsory Subjects:—

Astronomy (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	As before.
Ethics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart and Butler, as before. Butler's Sermons, Preface and Sermons, I. II. III. VIII. IX.
English Composition (*p.*), .	Shakspere: King Lear. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Subjects:—

1. Mathematical Physics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following four) (*p.* & *v. v.*),	*Greek*—Aristophanes, Clouds. *Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—Boileau, Satires. *German*—Schiller, Abfall der Niederlande.
3. Experimental Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. History and Political Science (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Mill, Walker, Bagehot, and Adam Smith (as before).

29. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and dry bulb,* hygrometers).
Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).
Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).
Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).
Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).
Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. liii.
Practical.—Analysing any simple salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. lx.
Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(Degree Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. lxvii.
Practical.—As before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, (1)	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
Botany, (2)	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott: Pt. ii., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
Botany, (2)	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott: Pt. ii., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
Geology, (3)	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
BOTANY, (2)	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Scott: Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
GEOLOGY, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

31. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules :*—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

* Adopted by the Board, April 23, 1878, and by the Council, May 15, 1878.

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

32. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list[a]:—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Melbourne, M'Gill (Montreal), New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

Special Regulations for Students from the University of the Cape of Good Hope.[b]

Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

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[a] Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900.
[b] Register, Nov. 21, 1903; June 25, 1904.

Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German.

33. Admission of Women to Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT received January 16th, 1904 :—

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. If a number of Undergraduate women, not less than eight, belonging to the same Collegiate Class, shall apply to the Senior Lecturer for leave to be lectured in a suitable building outside the College, it shall be in his power, with the consent of the

Board or the Tutors' Committee, to provide that Ordinary Lectures shall be delivered in such building by one of the teaching staff of Trinity College.

6. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

7. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

On June 11, 1904, the Senate passed a grace for giving Degrees to those women who have attained a certain (prescribed) status in the University of Oxford or Cambridge.

Resolutions adopted by the Board on June 4, 1904:—

A.—Permanent Arrangements.

Women-students or graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

B.—Transitional Arrangements.

Students whose qualifications were obtained before the recent King's letter (and who up to that date had not the right of commencing their Course in Trinity College), shall be allowed further privileges, to be granted only for exercises performed not later than the close of the present academic year in their respective Universities. Any student who, up to Michaelmas Term, 1907, desires to claim the privileges under this heading, must satisfy the Board that there has been no unreasonable delay on her part.

The further privileges are as follows:—

§ 1. Those who have obtained a First Class among the Senior Candidates at the Trinity College Examinations for Women will be granted the Final Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from the commencement of the Junior Sophister year, thus exempting them from the Entrance Fee and three half-yearly payments.

§ 2. Those who have obtained a Second Class among the Senior Candidates will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, thus exempting them from the Entrance Fee and one half-yearly payment.

§ 3. The other Senior Candidates, and the Junior Candidates placed in the First and Second Class, will be granted the Entrance Examination, but without exemption from Fees, except that the Fee already paid for the Women's Examination will

be credited in reduction of the College Entrance Fee. This will apply also to those Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination under the regulations in force since 1901.

§ 4. Those who are *at present* attending in Arts only, in any Chartered University (other than Oxford or Cambridge), will, if they have passed the First Arts Examination of their University, have the privileges stated in § 2; and shall, if they have passed the Second Arts Examination, have the privileges stated in § 1.

§ 5. In the case of those who are at present Students in Medicine as well as in Arts in any University referred to in § 4, the precedents already established by the Board in regard to Students of the Royal University shall obtain.

§ 6. Those who have graduated in the years 1894–1904, inclusive, in any University referred to in § 4, will have the privileges stated in § 1.

§ 7. Those educated in Oxford or Cambridge will be treated (subject to the above time-limitation) as if they had been admitted to the academic status in these Universities corresponding to their educational exercises.

Resolution adopted by the Board on July 2, 1904:—

Each of the following is regarded as qualifying Female Students in Oxford for Degrees in Dublin University:—

1. The Diploma awarded to Students who have resided for twelve Terms as Students of the Association, and passed a specified Course of Examinations, taking Honors in part of the Course. These Students must have entered their names on the Register of Students qualifying for it, have kept their residence after the date of entry, and passed the Examinations of the B.A. Course, in the order, and under the conditions as to standing prescribed for members of the University.

2. The Certificate awarded to those Students who have resided for twelve terms, and passed all the Examinations for the Pass Degree Course, in the order and under the conditions as to standing prescribed for Members of the University.

34. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see under "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see under 'Honor Examinations,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

Premiums, of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded each Term for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to Freshman Students attending Honor Lectures in Classics, and keeping the Term.

The Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German, are each authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 34.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[b]

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[a] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues: and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

[b] Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Logics, or Logics and Ethics.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) Modern History and Political Science.
(*g*) Modern Literature.
(*h*) Legal and Political Science.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations.[a]

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in each of the eight subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if specially recommended by the Court of Examiners.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators[b] (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

[a] Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.
[b] Order of the Board, March 30, 1859, Resolution of the Board, June 20, 1896.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

35. Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations, to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Term and Hilary Exam.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The three other Gospels.*
Hilary Term and Trinity Exam.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ"* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
Trinity Term and Mich. Exam.	A.W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167 (Church of Ireland). *The same, including* pp. 157–167, *with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament* Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Term and Hilary Exam.	Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland). Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church). *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.*
Hilary Term and Trinity Exam.	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. *The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church).
Trinity Term and Mich. Exam.	Paley's Evidences, Introduction, and Part I., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland). *Butler's Analogy, Part* II., *chapters* v. *and* vii. (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.[a]

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.[a]

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . . St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version.
Alexander's Leading Ideas of the Gospels.

TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version.
Westcott's Bible in the Church.

MICHAELMAS EXAM., First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three Centuries.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, in Latin.

TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version.
Perry, The Reformation in England.
Jewel's Apology, in Latin.

MICHAELMAS EXAM., The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions.
A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

[a] Resolutions of the Board, July 2, 1881, and March 8, 1885.

Senior Sophisters (Presbyterian Church).

Hilary Examination—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

Trinity Examination—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

Michaelmas Examination—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics; Classics.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics; Classics; Logics.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; Classics; Logics; Experimental Science; Natural Science; Modern History; Modern Literature; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; Classics; Ethics; Experimental Science; Natural Science; History and Political Science; Modern Literature; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in the following subjects, in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years:

Modern History.
English Literature and Composition.
French.
German.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in eight subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Classics.
Logics and Ethics.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science.
Engineering Science.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

It is to be remarked, that at all Examinations for Honors except in Mathematics, Candidates are liable to be examined in the *ordinary* subjects of Examination of the Course in which they present themselves for Honors *in addition* to those specified below.

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

Junior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).
- Trigonometry: to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.
- Geometry: Deductions from Euclid.
  Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres — Perspective — Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles.
  Casey's Sequel: to end of Section VII., Book VI.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Algebra: Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series — Partial Fractions — Continued Fractions — Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXIX.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations: Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.
- Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions — Trigonometric Series.
- Geometry: Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., III., and v.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. XXI.
- Solution of Cubic — Biquadratic — Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 96 to end, XI. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. i., ii., iii.
- Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.
- Spherical Trigonometry: The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

Senior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geometry.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. iv., v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i., ii., iii., and iv.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and xiii.
- Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).

  Note—*Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of questions will be accepted unless the Candidates are restricted by the Examiner to one method or the other.*
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii., and iv.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v. and vi.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv., viii., ix., and xiv.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi., viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi., to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

Junior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 1–57, 58–80, 81–121 (all inclusive).
- Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi. to end of Article 168 and xii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps. viii. and ix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. ii. Articles 13–22, inclusive, and v. Articles 108, 109, 110.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52.
- Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219, inclusive.
- Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v., inclusive.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi. to Article 268, inclusive.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Godfray's Astronomy.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive. (The candidates are also recommended to read the Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear Transformation.)
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. iv. Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclusive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive, and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.

- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205, inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310, inclusive.
- Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts. 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366 375, 376, all inclusive.
- Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

§ II.—Classics.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the text-books of the ordinary Classical Course (except at the Junior Freshman Hilary Examination), and in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics, in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following list:—

Junior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Euripides, *Medea*, *Bacchae*, Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes* I. II, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Homer:—*Odyssey*, XXI. XXII.; Odyssey, X.–XVII., inclusive. Cicero:—*Philippic* II.—Pro Sestio.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Herodotus:—*Book* I.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.

Senior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Plato:—*Gorgias;* Phaedo. *Cicero in his Letters*, I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters XXXIV.–LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Sophocles:—*Œdipus Coloneus;* Antigone. Terence:—*Phormio*. Plautus:—*Miles;* Amphitruo.

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Homer:—*Iliad, Books* XXI. XXIII.; Iliad, Books XIII.–XX. Virgil:—*Æneid, Books* VIII. IX.; Æneid, Books VII.–XII. Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Thucydides:—*Book* I.; Books III. IV. Tacitus:—*Histories, Books* I.II.; Histories, Books III. IV.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Demosthenes:—*De Corona.* Æschines:—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal:—*Satires* I. IV. VII. XIV. Persius:—Satires I. II. III. V. VI.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Æschylus:—*Agamemnon;* Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius:—*Books* I. II.; Books III. V. and VI.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics, Book* VI.; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V. Cicero:—*De Officiis, Books* II. III.; De Finibus, Books I. II. III.; Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Plato:—*De Republicâ, Books* II. III.; De Republicâ, Books IV. V. Virgil:—*Eclogues; Georgics, Books* II. III. Horace:—*Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.*

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek,	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman,	Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.

Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.

Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.

Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.

Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.

Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8 and 9.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.

Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.

Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
Haigh's Attic Theatre.

Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—Logics and Ethics.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Honors in Logics are given at each Examination in the Senior Freshman year; and the following Course has been appointed, in addition to the ordinary subjects of Examination:—

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Monck's Logic. Keynes' Formal Logic, Parts i., ii., iii.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Mill's Logic, Book ii. and Book iii.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Mill's Logic, Book iv. Bacon, Novum Organum, Book i. and Book ii., Aphorisms, i.–x. Bacon, De Augmentis Scientiarum, Book v.

These Examinations will be conducted both *vivâ voce* and by papers.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Logics for Junior Sophisters is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Höffding's Psychology, pp. 1–220 (English Translation). Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Introduction and Books ii. and iii.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Book iv. Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason — Æsthetic. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason—Analytic. Schwegler's History of Philosophy (Stirling's Translation), Chapters 1–23, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Ethics for Senior Sophisters is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Bishop Butler's Sermons (with Preface), except the Sermons on Public Occasions. Butler's Essay on Virtue. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I., II., III., and IV. (Aristotle's Terminology to be known in the original). Zeller on the Stoics, Chaps. X.–XIV.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books VI.–X., inclusive. Zeller on the Epicureans, Chaps. XIX.–XXI. Mill, Utilitarianism.

§ IV.—Experimental Science.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the common elements and basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals Determinations of the electro-chemical relations of the metals under varying conditions.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

Abnormal densities, dissociation, atmolysis, exothermic and endothermic reactions.

Metals.—Methods of separation from ores and chief properties of the common metals; production of their principal oxides, hydroxides, sulphides, and salts; preparation and crystallization of salts. Classification of crystalline forms. Isomorphism. Mitscherlich's law.

Law connecting specific heats and atomic weights of solid elements. Use of the atometer. Periodic classification of elements, as in Reynolds' Inorganic Chemistry.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The derivatives of Marsh gas and its homologues, fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification, as represented by the first eight chapters of Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume; change of volume accompanying change of state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

Modern theories of solution, molecular volume and weight determinations, and Electro-Chemistry only so far as treated in Reychler's or Ostwald's Outlines of Physical Chemistry. Also unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives, specially those of the C_nH_{2n} series, as in Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The periodic relations and general properties of the rarer elements. Thermo-chemical changes. Spectrum analysis. The carbo-hydrates and synthetic sugars. Isomerism and stereo-isomerism. Benzene and its mono- and di-derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric analysis and gravimetric estimations of single common metals as in Clowes' and Coleman's quantitative analysis. Experimental verifications of laws connecting electro-chemical properties of substances with molecular weight and constitution.

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes,

Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

As in Ostwald's Outlines of Physical Chemistry, and Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work.—Preparation of simple organic substances, and determinations of their physical constants.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

In this year the order of the Junior Sophister Course will be followed at the Term Examinations, but fuller information will be expected in each branch, and students are advised to use for reference Richter's Organic Chemistry, Mendeleef's General Chemistry, Nernst's or Walker' Physical Chemistry, and Fresenius' Analysis.

Practical Work.—Extensions of that of the Junior Sophister year, and in addition applications of analysis to natural products.

Trinity Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

See remarks relative to Course for previous Examination.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis and determination of constitution of selected organic substances; methods of chemical research.

Trinity Term.

During Trinity Term Lectures will be delivered on the Limited Courses for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each student will take up for his Practical Work during Trinity Term a special subject for investigation.

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§ V.—Natural Science.

Junior and Senior Freshman Years.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junio and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prize are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

Junior Freshmen.

Zoology, ... Entrance Prize Course.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and V.
Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra.
External Structure of Earthworm, My or Anodonta, Spider, and Snail.
Life-history of Zoophyte.

BOTANY, ... Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Part I.
GEOLOGY[a], ... Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. xiii.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird, and Mammal.
BOTANY, ... Scott: Part II.
GEOLOGY[a], ... Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.
BOTANY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text-Book, Part i., Section i., may be consulted.)
GEOLOGY,[a] . . . . The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physiography and Watts' Geology for Beginners may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.
BOTANY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term on Thallophyta and Archigoniatæ. (Strasburger's Text-Book, Part ii., Section ii., may be consulted.)
GEOLOGY,[a] . . . . As before. A practical acquaintance with the common minerals and rocks, described in Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be expected of the Candidate. (Access to specimens can be obtained by application to the Professor.)

[a] Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required, on application.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
BOTANY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text-book, Part ii., Section ii., may be consulted.)
GEOLOGY,[a] . . . . As before; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.
BOTANY, ... As before.
GEOLOGY, ... Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.
BOTANY, ... As before.
GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III.; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

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§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Modern History, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

English History, The Early Plantagenets.—Stubbs's "Early Plantagenets." Hutton's "Misrule of Henry III.," and "Simon of Montfort and his Cause."

Foreign History, Period, 285–1273 A.D.—Oman's "European History," 476–918 A.D. "Student's Gibbon," Chaps. vii.-xxxiv., both inclusive. "The Student's France," up to the death of Louis IX.

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[a] Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

English History, Period, 1450-1509.—Gairdner's Houses of Lancaster and York. Miss Edith Thompson's Wars of York and Lancaster. Bacon's Henry VII.

Foreign History, Period 1273–1519.—Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Chap. 63 to end. Ashley's Edward III. and his Wars. Those portions of Hallam's Middle Ages, Chaps. 3, 5, 6, and The Student's France, which deal with the period.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years. The following Course has been appointed:—

[For the general facts in the histories of England and France, "The Student's Hume" and "The Student's History of France" may be consulted.]

HILARY, . . . *English History.*—Green's Making of England.

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe, 527–800 A. D. (Those portions of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, which deal with the period.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Charles the Great. (Einhard's Vita Karoli.)

TRINITY, . . . *English History.*—Green's Conquest of England.

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe, 800–1273 A.D. (Those portions of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, which deal with the period. Tout's European History, 918–1273 A.D.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Louis IX. (Joinville's Vie de St. Louis.)

MICHAELMAS, . *English History*, Age of Elizabeth. (Creighton's Age of Elizabeth; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Chaps. 3, 4, 5.)

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe in the Sixteenth Century. (Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, omitting Parts I. and II.; Ranke's Lives of the Popes, Books I. to V.; Johnson's Europe in the Sixteenth Century, 1494–1598 A.D.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Louis XI. (Mémoires of Philippe de Commines, Books I. to VI.)

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY, . . . *Political Science and Economic History.*—Bluntschli's Theory of the State, Introduction, Books i. and ii.; Hewins' English Trade and Commerce.

History.—Europe in the 17th Century (1598–1715).

Books recommended—Wakeman's European History, 1598–1715. Gardiner's Thirty Years' War. Lodge's Richelieu. Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV. Rambaud's Histoire de la Russie, Chaps. xx. to xxiv., inclusive. Taylor's England under Charles II.

TRINITY, . . *Political Science and Economic History.*—Bluntschli's Theory of the State, Books iii., iv., v.: Toynbee's Industrial Revolution.

History.—Europe in the 18th Century (1715–1789).

Books recommended—Hassall's European History, 1715–1789. Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XV. Rambaud's Histoire de la Russie, Chaps. xxiv. to xxxii., inclusive. Longman's Frederick the Great. Lecky's History of England in the 18th Century, Chaps. viii., ix., x.

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§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

ENGLISH.

Prizes are given in English Literature and Composition, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. Special weight is given to Composition in the Examination for these Prizes.

The Senior Lecturer, in consultation with the Examiners, decides on the number of Prizes to be awarded. The following Courses have been appointed:—

Junior Freshmen.

A. Hamilton Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. ii. and iv. to xxiii. inclusive; omitting "Notes and Illustrations."

Longer English Poems, edited by J. W. Hales.

Shakspere's Julius Cæsar, and As You Like It.

Wordsworth's Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii., and Poems dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).

Lamb's Essays of Elia, First Series (edited by Alfred Ainger).

Matthew Arnold's Essays in Criticism (First Series, omitting the last two Essays).

Tennyson's Works (Macmillan's edition in one volume), pp. 27–164.

Senior Freshmen.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury.
Coleridge's Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183–394 (ed. Bell and Sons, 1883).
Shakspere's Hamlet, and The Tempest.
Spenser's Faërie Queene, Book I. (Clarendon Press Series).
Chaucer: Prologue and Knighte's Tale (Clarendon Press Series),
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti, Browning, M. Arnold.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Prizes in French and Prizes in German are given at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac.

The Senior Lecturer, in consultation with the Examiners, decides on the number of Prizes to be awarded. The following Courses have been appointed:—

Junior Freshmen.

FRENCH, . . Lafontaine, Les Fables, Books VI. VII.
Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Conscrit, Waterloo.
Bridge, French Literature (Chaps. i.-x.).

GERMAN, . . Kugler's Geschichte Friedrichs des Grossen, Books II. and III.
Uhland's Gedichte,
Selss's Outlines of German Literature (fourth edition, pp. 88 to end).

Senior Freshmen.

FRENCH, . . Racine, Athalie, Les Plaideurs.
Victor Hugo, Les Feuilles d'Automne.
Clarendon Press Series (French), Vol. v.
Bridge, French Literature.

GERMAN, . . Goethe's Gedichte.
Gutzkow, Zopf und Schwert.
Goethe's Faust, Part I.
Selss's Outlines of German Literature.

In the Senior Freshman year, the Student will be expected to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to be able to render into French *at sight* a passage from some English author.

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years. All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate is examined in more than one Continental Language. The numbers

of marks assigned to English, and to the other language which may be selected by a Candidate, are equal. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Hilary Examination.

English, . .	Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women. Malory, Morte d'Arthur (Mead's Selections, Athenæum Press). Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale. Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).
French, . . .	*Texts.*—Molière, Les Femmes Savantes, Le Tartufe, Le Misanthrope; Voltaire, Zaire. *Grammar.*—Brachet, Grammaire Historique, Book II. *Literature.*—Demogeot, Hist. de la Littérature Française, pp. 214–248; 334–426.
German, . . .	Auerbach's Barfüssele. Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea. Bürger's Gedichte. H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur, pp. 1–71, or §§ 1–30.

Trinity Examination.

English, . .	Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, Books V. VI. VII. VIII.). Milton, Areopagitica. Browne, Religio Medici (ed. Greenhill).
French, . .	*Texts.*—Regnard, Le Joueur, Le Légataire; Boileau, Art Poétique; Racine, Britannicus, Phèdre. *Grammar.*—Brachet, Grammaire Historique, Book I. *Literature.*—Demogeot, pp. 426–520.
German, . .	Schiller's Gedichte. Wieland's Oberon. Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm. H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur, pp. 71–108, or §§ 30–44.

Michaelmas Examination.

English, . . Shakspere: Macbeth, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, King Henry V.
Dowden, Shakspere: his Mind and Art (last edition).
Seccombe and Allen, The Age of Shakespeare (two volumes).
Bacon, Essays: Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Revenge, Of Atheism, Of Superstition, Of Travel, Of Innovations, Of Nature in Men, Of Building, Of Studies.

French, . . . *Texts.*—Montesquieu, Esprit des Lois (omitting Books VII. XIII. XV.–XVII. XXII.–XXVII.)
Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
Grammar.—Brachet, Grammaire Historique.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 520–640, together with the parts appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

German, . . . Goethe's Gedichte (ed. Selss).
Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre, Books I. II. III. VI.
Körner's Leyer und Schwert.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur, pp. 109–146, or §§ 45–50.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Hilary Examination.

English, . . Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Essay on Man, Rape of the Lock, Epistle to Arbuthnot, and Imitations of Horace.
Swift, Gulliver, Lilliput, and Brobdingnag.
Addison, the "Sir Roger de Coverley" papers in the *Spectator* (Thomas Arnold's edition, Clarendon Press Series).
Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Addison.

French, . . . *Texts.*—V. Hugo, Les Chants du Crépuscule, Hernani.—Soulary, Sonnets.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 248–334; 558 to end.

German, . . . Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Freytag, Die Verlorene Handschrift, Part I.
Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe, Part I., 1794–1797.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur, pp. 147–202, or §§ 51–60.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . . Burke, Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America.
Burns, Tam o'Shanter, Hallowe'en, Epistles to J. Smith, Davie, and Lapraik.
Byron, The Giaour, Vision of Judgment, Manfred.
Coleridge, Poetical Works, excluding dramas.

FRENCH, . . *Texts.*—Montaigne, Essais, Book I., Chaps. 20, 24, 26. 31, 33, 37–40, 47, 51; Book II., Chap. 12.
Villehardouin, Conquête de Constantinople.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 1–213.

GERMAN, . . . Heine's Buch der Lieder.
Scheffel's Trompeter von Säckingen.
Goethe's Egmont.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur, pp. 202 to end of book, or §§ 61–67.

During the Sophister years, an increasing knowledge will be expected of the Etymology of French words as explained in Brachet's Dictionnaire, together with a considerable facility in French Composition, oral and written.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

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§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The books mentioned in the following Courses are intended to define the scope of the examinations, and are recommended to the Students:—

Junior Sophisters.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

[Lawrence, *Principles of International Law.*]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Medley, *Constitutional History*, omitting Chapters 8 and 11.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE: THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE.

[Marshall, *Elements of Economics*, Books 2, 4, and 5.]

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW: LAW OF PERSONS, PROPERTY, AND TESTAMENT AS TREATED IN THE INSTITUTES.

[Justinian, *Institutes*, Books I., II.;
Sohm, *Institutes*.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

[Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*, Last Edition, including Appendices.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE: THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION.

[Marshall, *Elements of Economics*, Books 3 and 6.]

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW: LAW OF OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIONS.

[Justinian, *Institutes*, Book 3, title, 13 to end, Book 4;
Sohm, *Institutes*.]

ENGLISH LAW OF PROPERTY.

[Strahan and Baxter's *General View of the Law of Property*.]

LAW OF CONTRACT AND EVIDENCE.

[Anson, *Principles of the English Law of Contract*;
Stephen, *Digest of the Law of Evidence*.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE: FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

[Sidgwick, *Elements of Politics*, chapters 1–12, inclusive;
Mill, *Political Economy*, Book V.]

Senior Sophisters.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW OF DOMICIL.

[Pollock, *First Book of Jurisprudence*;
Holland, *Elements of Jurisprudence*, chaps. 1–10, inclusive.]

ENGLISH LAW.

[H. A. Smith, *Principles of Equity*. part I., chaps. 1–5, inclusive;
Williams, *Real Property*, part 1;
Pollock, *Law of Torts*.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE: COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS AND GENERAL THEORY OF THE STATE.

[Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking*;
Bluntschli, *Theory of the State*, Books 2, 6.]

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

[Maine, *Ancient Law*;
Holland, chaps. 11 to end.]

ENGLISH LAW.

[Williams, *Real Property*, Parts 2, 4, 5, and 6;
H. A. Smith, *Principles of Equity*, part I., chap. 6 to end.

Smith, *Leading Cases*. The following Cases with the notes:

Coggs *v.* Bernard;
Fletcher *v.* Ryland;
Thomson *v.* Davenport;
Vicars *v.* Wilcocks.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE: DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL THEORIES.

[Pollock, *History of Politics*;
Green, *Principles of Political Obligation*.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Logics and Ethics.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics:— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections i. and ii.
Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.–xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119–119a, 123–125, all inclusive.
Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

Applied Mathematics:— Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305–310, inclusive.
Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Basset's Hydrodynamics—Chap. i.; Chap. ii. Articles 20–26 (inclusive), 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44; Chaps. iii. and iv.
Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.
Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1904.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Æschylus, Choephori.
Aristophanes, Wasps.
Thucydides, Book III.

LATIN, . . Virgil, Georgics.
Tacitus, Germania, Agricola, and Dialogue on Orators.

Special Courses for 1905.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Aristophanes, Wasps.
Callimachus, Hymns and Epigrams.
Thucydides, Book III.

LATIN, . . Lucretius, Books III. and V.
Tacitus, Germania, Agricola, and Dialogue on Orators.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. They will also be required to write English Essays on subjects connected with Ancient History and Literature.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflexions in Greek and Latin. Part. i.—Phonology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

Curtius,	History of Greece, Books I. and II.
Grote,	History of Greece, Part I., chaps. 16, 17, 21; Part II., chaps. 35, 36, 38 to 41, 67, 68.
Bury,	History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 18.
Mahaffy,	History of Greek Literature, Vol. I. chaps 1 to 5, and 14 to 17; Vol. II., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 5.
Mommsen,	History of Rome, Book I., chap. 15; Book II., chap. 9; Book III., chaps. 1 to 7, and 11 to 14; Book IV., chap. 13; Book V., chaps. 1 to 6, and 11 and 12.
Bury,	Student's Roman Empire (whole work).
Tyrrell,	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages,	80
Four Compositions,	60
Special Course (*viva voce*),	60
Essays,	25
Philology,	25
History and Literature,	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LOGICS AND ETHICS.

The following Books have been appointed for the Examination for these Moderatorships:—

Logics,
- Fraser's Selections from Berkeley.
- Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
- Green's Philosophical Works, Vol. I., pp. 1–161 (§§ 1–194).
- Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
- Schwegler's History of Philosophy, up to Kant, inclusive.
- Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I., with Kant's Introduction.

ETHICAL SCIENCE, Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics.
Zeller on Stoics and Epicureans (as in Honor Course).
Butler, Analogy, Part I., Fifteen Sermons and Essay on Virtue.
Kant's Theory of Ethics, translated by Abbott, omitting pages 84 to 324, inclusive, and Appendix.
Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Book III.

Together with the Lectures of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and a Special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted by them to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special Work for—

1905.—Hume's Treatise of Human Nature, Book I., and Green's Introduction to it.

Special Works appointed for Moderatorships in Ethics and Logics in previous years.

1886 Berkeley's Three Dialogues.
1887 Spencer's First Principles.
1888 Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, and Green's Introduction.
1889 Descartes' Meditations.
1890 Spinoza's Ethics.
1891 Lewis's Psychology.
1892 Leibnitz, Nouveaux Essais.
1893 Plato's Republic.
1894 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I. (Eng. Trans.).
1895 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part II. (Eng. Trans.).
1896 Aristotle's de Sensu and de Memoria, with the Lectures thereon of the Professor of Moral Philosophy.
1897 Plato, Gorgias and Protagoras.
1898, 1899 Wundt, Outlines of Psychology (English translation by Judd).
1900 Spinoza, Tractatus de intellectus emendatione.
1901 Descartes, The Principles of Philosophy.
1902 Descartes' Meditations.
1903 Plato, Republic. (*Plato's terminology to be known in the original.*)
1904 Spinoza, Ethics.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) *Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) *Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. Special Courses in Physics and Chemistry are appointed from year to year.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1905.

Physics, . Current Electricity.

Chemistry, Inorganic or Organic, or Physical Chemistry.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

GENERAL COURSES.

Geology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Zoology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Botany, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1905.

Geology, . The Palæontology of the Older Pæozoic Rock.

Zoology, . The Reptilia.

Botany, . The Rôle of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

PHYSICAL.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

Organic.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

Practical.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry, .	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry, .	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry, .	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, with Appendix. H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.)

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave-motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoe Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor Claviceps, Puccinia, Agarious, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.
2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.
3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.

4. Elementary embryology.

5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.

6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.

Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.

Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.

Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Subjects.

(1) *General Pathology*:—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry :—*

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology :—*

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz. :—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.

(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.

The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (books defined). (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:

The Reign of Philip of Macedon (359–336 B.C.).

The Public Speeches of the Attic Orators dealing with the period.
Plutarch's Lives of Demosthenes and Phocion.
Hicks and Hill, Manual of Greek Inscriptions, Nos. 125 to 153, pp. 245 to 290 (ed. 1901).
Grote, History of Greece, chaps. 86 to 90 (inclusive).
Holm, History of Greece, Bk. III., chaps. 14 to 19 (inclusive).

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:

Fall of the Roman Republic (70–44 B.C.).

Cicero's Orations (with the Ancient Commentators), and Epistles, which deal with the period.
Sallust's Catiline.
Cæsar's Works.
Plutarch's Lives of Pompeius, Cicero, Cæsar, and Cato the Younger.
Dio Cassius, Bks. XXXVI. to XLIV.
Mommsen's Roman History, Bk. v.

or **B.** Modern History, special period:—Europe, 1598–1715. (Books suggested: Memoirs of Sully; Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz; Memoirs of Saint-Simon; Coxe's "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough"; Vast's "Les grands traités du règne de Louis XIV."; Parts of Gardiner's "History of England," relating to Foreign and Irish affairs; Ranke's "History of England," principally in the 17th Century; Gardiner's "Thirty Years' War"; Lodge's "Richelieu"; Voltaire's "Siècle de Louis XIV.," and "Charles XII."; J. F. Sargent, "Economic Policy of Colbert"; Hassall's "Mazarin"; Rambaud's "Histoire de la Russie"; Leger's "Histoire de l'Autriche-Hongrie.")

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** Medley's Constitutional History of England, with text of some documents (Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement).
The text of the Habeas Corpus Act, and of the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—
The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Warner (T.), Landmarks of Industrial History.
Ashley (W. J.), English Economic History.
Seebohm (F.), English Village Community, chaps. 1 to 5, 10, 11.
Hewins (W. A. S.), English Trade and Finance.
Toynbee (A.), The Industrial Revolution.

VI.—Essays. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate can take up more than one Continental Language and Literature.

N. B.—Candidates must inform the Examiners, before the end of the previous Trinity Term, in what Modern Language they intend to offer themselves.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Spenser, Faërie Queene, Book II.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Shakspere, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV., Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth, The Prelude.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
Keats, Odes, Lamia.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury.
Carlyle, Past and Present.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

Molière, the parts read in the Junior Sophister year, together with L'Avare, L'Ecole des Femmes, La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, and Le Malade Imaginaire.
Ste.-Beuve, Portraits littéraires, Vols. I. and II.
V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles; Ste-Beuve, Chateaubriand et son groupe littéraire sous l'empire, leçons i. to xxi., inclusive.
Géruzez, Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Demogeot, Histoire de la Littérature Française.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

Lessing's Nathan der Weise.
Goethe's Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books XII.–XX.
,, Faust, Part I.
,, Minor Poems.
Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager.
,, Wallenstein's Tod.
Heine, Ueber Deutschland, Book III., Von Kant bis Hegel.
,, Die Romantische Schule, Books I., II., III.
L. Salomon's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Stuttgart, 1881.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Litteratur.

The proficiency of Candidates in French or German will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Candidates are liable to be examined in the subjects of the Honor Course.

The following Books, or portions of Books, are recommended, in addition to those mentioned in the Honor Course:—

Jurisprudence, International and Roman Law.

[Hall, *International Law*;
Pitt-Cobbett, *Leading Cases in International Law*:—The Cases on "Contraband," "Analogues of Contraband," and "Continuous Voyage";
Foote, *Private International Jurisprudence*;
Justinian, *Digest*, XVIII., 1.]

English Constitutional Law and Legal History.

[Carter, *History of English Legal Institutions*;
Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution.*]

Real Property Law and Equity.

[Tudor, *Real Property Cases.* The following cases with the notes:

Cadell *v.* Palmer;
Seymor's Case;
Shelley's Case;
Forbes *v.* Moffatt;

White and Tudor, *Leading Cases.* The following cases with the notes:

Fletcher *v.* Ashburner;
Ackroyd *v.* Smithson.]

Criminal Law.

[Stephen, *Digest of Criminal Law*;
Kenny, *Cases on Criminal Law.* The cases comprised in Part I., and in Part II. secs. 1 to 3 inclusive, and sec. 10.]

Political and Economic Science.

[Sidgwick, *Elements of Politics*, Chaps. 19–31, inclusive;
Hobbes, *Leviathan*, Chaps. 13–30, inclusive;
Mill, *Political Economy*, Book 3;
Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*;
Clare, *Money Market Primer.*]

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship):—

I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the four Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Science, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Science.

Chemistry.—The Professor of Chemistry lectures Senior and Junior Sophisters, in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, in Chemistry.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French and German.—In each Term the Professor of the Romance Languages lectures, in French, Senior Sophisters on three days per week, and Junior Sophisters on three days. The Professor of German lectures, in German, Senior Sophisters on three days per week, and Junior Sophisters on three days. There

are also Honor Lectures in French and German during Term, and Students below Sophister standing may attend these lectures on payment to the Junior Bursar of a fee of one guinea per Term.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. — Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures three times a-week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Logics and Ethics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered by the Mental and Moral Science Honor Lecturer of the Senior Sophister Class.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy,* and of Chemistry. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science. — The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures on about two days each week during each of the three Terms.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures already mentioned of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

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* The Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the head "Professional Schools." Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are mentioned also under the head "Lectures in the Courses in Arts," "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the head "Indian, Colonial, Home, and Civil Service Classes."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES IN ARTS.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms.[a]

External Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students.[b]

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of, at least, nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

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[a] Resolution of the Board, May 9, 1903.
[b] Resolution of the Board, June 17, 1904.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week, during Term.

The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology lectures in each Term on Celtic Philology.

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit receives Pupils, under the same regulations and conditions as the Professor of Arabic.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Registry, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"Resolved:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. "That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. "That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund is now invested in £521 18*s*. 5*d*. Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £62 12*s*. 8*d*.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1904-1905, Richard Arthurs Kernan, B.D.

Subject—History and Writings of St. John.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—[a]

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination:—

		Total.
Mathematics	Pure,	500
	Applied,	700
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Science,		500
Experimental Science,		300

Candidates in Classics are allowed to take up either Ancient History, or Comparative Philology including the Elements of Sanskrit, as alternate Courses, the papers in the two Courses being set concurrently.

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship lasts for twelve days, viz., Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day, the week before Whitsun Day, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Whitsun week.

[a] See the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, dated June 20, 1855; June 12, 1856; May 29, 1869; June 30, 1877; and April 2, 1887; and Resolutions of the Board of June 27, 1899, and June 23, 1900.

7. The hours of Examination are from 9 A. M. to 12, and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., on each day. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Scholars are elected for merit in Classics, or in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[a] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.[b]

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10.[c] The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions[d]:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.
[b] Decree of the Board and Visitors, December 18, 1858.
[c] Decree of the Board and Visitors, May 1, 1875.
[d] Resolution of the Board, Nov. 21, 1873.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.[a]

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.[b]

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[a] *Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.

[b] Queen's Letter, May 20, 1889.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar,[a] his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows:

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive.[b] In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.[c]

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours will be published in Hilary Term, 1905.

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[a] Resolution of Board, May 24, 1880.

[b] These are identical with the Honor Course for the corresponding periods as given in the present Calendar.

[c] Resolution of Board, June 16, 1900.

5. Candidates for Classical Scholarship are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for the *vivâ voce* Examination of the Candidates for Classical Scholarships will be as follows:—

GREEK PROSE AUTHORS.

Plato, Gorgias,
Demosthenes, De Corona.

GREEK POETS.

Homer, Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV.
Homer, Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII.
Sophocles, Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus, Œdipus Tyrannus.
Euripides, Medea, Bacchae, Troades.

LATIN PROSE AUTHORS.

Livy, Books XXI., XXII.
Tacitus, Histories, Books I., II.

LATIN POETS.

Virgil, Æneid, Books VII., VIII., IX.
Horace.
Terence, Adelphi, Phormio.
Plautus, Miles.
Juvenal, Satires I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury, History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
How and Leigh, A history of Rome to the death of Cæsar.
Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. i. to xxv. (inclusive).[b]

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among six Examiners.[a] Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects.[b] The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows[b]:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
6 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*,	60
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	250

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 11 and 17, 1887; May 28, 1902.
[b] Resolutions of Council (subsequently adopted by the Board), June 7, 1876; May 28, 1902.

6. The Examination for Classical Scholarships is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows[a]:—

First Day,	Morning, .	Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon, .	Greek Verse Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning, . .	Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon, .	Latin Verse Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning, . .	Historical Paper (two hours); English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour).
	Afternoon, .	Critical Paper (three hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning, .	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon, .	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

[a] Resolution of the Board, June 16, 1900.

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute no Fellow can be elected to a Studentship; and in case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board,[a] under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physics, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

[a] March 30, 1859; November 2, 1889.

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.[a]

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge Universities his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.[b]

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter[c] of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum awarded to the Moderators, in 1903, amounted to £450.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £80 15*s.* 4*d.*; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and August, by the Bursar.

[a] Order of the Board, Dec. 8, 1866.
[b] Resolutions of Board and Council, December 14, 1878, and February 12, 1879.
[c] *Statutes*, Vol. II., p. 421.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

THE Provost and Senior Fellows, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, and is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D. Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1905:

The First Book of Samuel in the Hebrew and Septuagint.

The Targum, on chapters i.–v., xii.–xiv., xxvi.–xxi.

The Syriac (Peshitto) Version of the Gospel of St. John, chapters i.–x.

Wall's "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible," published in 1857; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—1. The Septuagint. 2. Syriac Versions 3. Targums. 4. Language of the Old Testament. 5. Writing.

Driver on the Text of the Books of Samuel, pp. 1–179, and the Introduction.

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges and Figgis.)

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated The Elrington Theological Prize; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor of Divinity, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1904.—An Examination of the Apostolical Constitutions and of the cognate documents, with special view to those which have recently been made accessible.

Subject for 1905.—The Evidence for, and the Objective Reality of, the Resurrection of Our Lord.

Subject for 1906.—A Study of the Book of Deuteronomy.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Hilary Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1905.—Daniel; The New Testament Apocalypse.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1905.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
Special Subject for 1905.—The Diocletian Persecution.

The following books are recommended :—

Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*, Books viii.–x. (including the *Martyrs of Palestine*).

Lactantius' *De Mortibus Persecutorum*.

Mason's *Persecution of Diocletian*.

Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chaps. XIII.–XVI.

Pichon's *Lactance*, Part 3.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd,[a] by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £34 12*s*. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and August.

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[a] See list of Provosts, year 1831.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's Analytical Statics, Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to the following scheme:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which public notice is to be given on the first day of said Term, and the Premiums shall be adjudged on the last day of the same, or the day before it, if it should fall on a Sunday.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

The second of these regulations, which was for some years in abeyance, is again in force. The date of the Examination is given in the Almanac. The result of the Examination is, however, declared before the last day of Term.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.[a]

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes, not exceeding in annual amount the sum of £10.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1905.—Theory of Generalized Coordinates in Dynamics, with Physical applications.

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[a] See list of Fellows, year 1832.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.[a]

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £7 10*s*. The Prize is payable half-yearly in February and August by the Bursar.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.[b]

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.[a]

2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £23 4*s*. 4*d*.

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[a] See list of Fellows, year 1845. [b] See list of Fellows, year 1845.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, the value of which in books will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Mid-summer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's Conic Sections, the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing,[a] may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1905.—Plato, Republic.
Subject for 1906.—Sophocles.

[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1904.—Ovid, Metamorphoses.
Subject for 1905.—Terence.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 the following Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That four Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be given in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the amount of each Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A.,[a] having their names on the College Books.

That, in case of remarkable merit, arrangements be made for a public recitation of the Compositions.

That the Prize in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1905.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The influence of the ancient Greek and Roman Religions on Morality."

Greek or Latin Verse—"The burning of Rome in the time of Nero."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

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[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.[a]

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund is at present invested in £191 5*s*. 6*d*. Stock of Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18 15*s*.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflexions in Greek and Latin.
Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.[b]

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, and the Professor of Latin.

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a See list of Fellows, year 1859.
b See list of Scholars, year 1871, and of Benefactions for 1877.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.*

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7 10*s*.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the year 1898:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £18 7*s*.

The following are the authors for Examination in 1904:—

Julian (ed. Hertlein).
Ammianus Marcellinus, Books xiv.–xxv., inclusive.

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1904.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. Mithraic Worship in the Roman Empire.
2. Roman Financial Administration in the Fourth Century.
3. Higher Education in the Fourth Century.
4. The City of Rome under the Dynasty of Constantine.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

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* See list of Fellows, year 1847.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN LOGICS AND ETHICS.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray,[a] D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. All the Logics and Metaphysics of the Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years.
2. Butler's Works (as in Moderatorship Course).
3. A special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1905:—Descartes' Meditations (not including correspondence).

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund is at present invested in £75 Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

[a] See list of Fellows, 1800.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1905, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's, and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping).

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £33 12*s.*, and is payable half yearly in February and August.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.[a]

THE friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund is at present invested in £99 10*s.* 8*d.* Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £11 18*s.* 10*d.*

THE HELEN BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

IN the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £92 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

[a] See list of Scholars, year 1858, and of Benefactions for 1870.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.[a]

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1904 is:—The History of Trinity College, Dublin, from its foundation to 1702. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on the period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st, in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock producing annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is *The Third Crusade*,—"Itinerarium Regis Ricardi" (ed. Stubbs, Rolls Series), and Archer's "Crusade of Richard I."

[a] See note to regulations regarding Berkeley Medal.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

Students in the Bachelor Classes only, having their names on the College Books, are permitted to offer themselves as Candidates.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz.:—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

(i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
(ii) Economic History.
(iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1905.

"The Commercial and Financial Relations between Ireland and England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

The following are suggested as sources of information:—

A. E. Murray, *History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland.*
J. H. Hutchinson, *The Commercial Restraints of Ireland.*

In and after 1906 these Prizes will be open to all students under M.A. standing.

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per

Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested in £102 3*s*. 6*d*. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12 5*s*. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

The Prize will be next awarded in 1907.

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.

3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.

4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.

5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.

6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years notice to the University.

7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1904.

Subject.

"The legal and economic conditions necessary for the maintenance of Peasant Proprietary."

Essays with fictitious signatures to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1, 1904.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Prizes in Classics."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1905.

English Prose—"Imaginary Commonwealths—Classical and Renaissance—a comparative study."

English Verse—"Cervantes (Tercentenary of Don Quixote, 1604–1605)."

PRIZE IN EARLY ENGLISH.

IN the year 1865, with a view to encourage the study of Early English, the Committee of the Early English Text Society resolved to place annually at the disposal of the Professor of English Literature two years' sets of their Publications, to be given as a Prize for distinguished proficiency in that subject. The Prize is open to all Students. The date of the Examination is fixed by the Professor of English Literature.

The Course is as follows:—

1. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer-Grammar.
2. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.
   Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), 2nd vol.

NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY'S PRIZE.

IN the year 1875, it was resolved by the Board and Council—

"That 'The New Shakspere Society's Prize' be given in each year for the best original contribution to the study of Shakspere, by any Student of Trinity College under the standing of M.A.: that any Essay read before the 'University Shakspere Society' may be used in competition for this Prize, if handed in to the Chairman on the evening on which the Essay has been read: that the Prize be not awarded to any Student oftener than once: that the Examiners be the Professor of English Literature, and another Examiner to be appointed by the Board: that the Essays competing for the Prize of the preceding year be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 1st."

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

"One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

"Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

"The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

"No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

"No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

"Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s*. 6*d*. for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £8 14*s*. 6*d*.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for, at least, three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Examinations for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero La Gaviota.

Exhibitions.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. In Trinity Term, 1875, the number of these Exhibitions was increased from forty to forty-eight.

I.—EXHIBITIONS AT ENTRANCE.

1. Twelve Exhibitions, of £25 a-year each, tenable for two years, shall be awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions shall be called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations shall be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, will be entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, will forfeit his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer shall report to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year ; and the Board will then consider whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline will subject the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination will last four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and will be in the following Courses:—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (240 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	70
English History and Modern Geography,	70

French or *German* (100 marks).

Science (300 marks).	
Arithmetic,	45
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry will be:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English will consist of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer; and, in Latin, to a book of Livy, or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

11. The Exhibitions will be paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment to be made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

II.—EXHIBITIONS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Twelve Exhibitions of £25 a-year each, tenable for two years, shall be awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions shall be called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict and searching Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

4. The marks given at this Examination shall be arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Forty in Classics—viz., in the Greek and Latin authors appointed for the Examination, and in Latin Prose Composition.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer shall add to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Modern History;
Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science; and
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in English Literature and Composition;
Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in French; and
Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in German.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are to be taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor shall be allowed to count.[a]

6. The list of marks thus made up shall be submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board will elect the twelve most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who shall have dropped a class since his entrance will be ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, will forfeit his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline will subject the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions will be paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment to be made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

These rules were subsequently altered[b] so as to exclude Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Royal Scholarship, or a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or a Foyle College Exhibition, or a Kidd Scholarship, from the competition.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the present Regulations for the tenure of Royal Scholarships as stated in the University Calendar.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, November 30, 1889, and March 2, 1901.

[b] Resolutions of the Board, February 20, 1875, June 1877, December, 1884, November 1895.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the twelve Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Royal Scholarship, Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or Foyle College Exhibition.

The Fund produces annually about £82 8*s*. 4*d*., and about £76 is paid annually to the elected Scholar. The Scholarship was last awarded in 1901.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students is contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904:—

That two Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for four years.

That such Exhibitions be given as the result of an examination in Arts held at Trinity College.

That one Exhibition be reserved for Medical students.

That, in order to obtain any of these prizes, sufficient merit must be shown.

That, in the case of sufficient merit, a third prize be given, consisting of remission of half fees in Arts.

That, before payment of each instalment of such Exhibitions, the Bursar must be satisfied that the Exhibitioner has prosecuted his studies regularly, and paid all fees due by him to the College.

That the following qualifications be required:—

(*a*) Candidates must be under twenty-five years of age on the day of examination. This rule to hold good for 1904, 1905, and 1906.

(*b*) Candidates must have resided in the Colony for at least three years previous to the examination.

(*c*) A certificate of character must be produced.

That, at the Examination for South African Exhibitions, the subjects of Examination and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows:—

(A) Languages.

Greek, ...	200	The Examination in each language to consist of translation of unprescribed passages, and composition.
Latin, ...	200	
French, ...	100	
German, ...	100	
Dutch, ...	100	

(B)

English Composition, ..	100	[Compulsory, 35 per cent. minimum.]
English Literature, ..	100	
History, ...	100	

The Course in English Literature will be—

Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. II.
Shakespeare—"Hamlet," "Macbeth."
Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics."
Hamilton-Thompson's "History of English Literature," chaps. IV. to XIX. inclusive, omitting notes and illustrations.

The course in History will be—

Gardiner's "Students' History of England."
Motley's "Dutch Republic."

(C) Science.

Algebra, ...	200
Geometry, ...	150
Trigonometry, ...	150
Mechanics, ...	150
Chemistry, ...	150

No candidate is allowed to take up subjects whose maxima added together exceed 1300.

Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination at the Cape University, and who have unsuccessfully competed for South African Exhibitions, shall be permitted to compete again in the following year.

The examinations will be held in March.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, and are vacated when the holders arrive at Master's standing[a]:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will[b]:—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue

[a] In these cases *Master's standing* is to be counted from the time of the Student's obtaining the Exhibition, assuming that he has proceeded regularly with his Class. Resolution of the Board, March 3, 1894.

[b] College Registrar, p. 3, 1784.

till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s*. 8*d*. present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75 19*s*., and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s*. 8*d*. When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £133 18*s*. 6*d*., and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s*. 4*d*.: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s*. 4*d*.

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves

the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars (*see page* 123).

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s*. 8*d*. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s*. 9*d*., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s*. 8*d*. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each

year by an additional grant of £32 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £32 12*s*. 4*d*., and one such of £17 12*s*. 4*d*., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, five of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s*. 8*d*. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £22 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £30, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemental Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £22 12*s*. 4*d*. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemental grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemental Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemental Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemental Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemental Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve the same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemental Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemental Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemental Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemental Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemental Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

By order of the Governors,

FRANK BROWNE,

Registrar.

Board-Room, 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin,

8th February, 1895.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Every year 12 Junior Exhibitions, value £25 a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £76 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or, in the case of Candidates for Junior Exhibition, who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature, English History and Modern Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid with Deductions, and Trigonometry.

Twenty-two Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships annually, in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in June, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Scholarships annually in Mathematics or Classics, or Experimental Science (limited to 2). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1*s.*, and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10*s.* each, for Composition, are awarded each Term to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, and three Prizes of £2 each for Composition in French, German, and English, are awarded each Term to the students attending the Professors' Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition :—

In the Junior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German.

Composition Prizes at the Honor Lectures in Classics every Term (see above).

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £23, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German.

Prizes for Composition at the Honor Lectures in Classics, every Term (see above).

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examination, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Twelve Senior Exhibitions, value £25 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7 10*s*., in Mathematics ; the William Roberts, £7 10*s*., in Classics ; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History ; and the Littledale, £8 10*s*., in English Literature, are all awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term.

In the Junior Sophister year :—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Logics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £17 a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year :—

The Wray Prize, £30, in Logics and Metaphysics, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses, Mathematics, Classics, Ethics and Logics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of £40, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £450 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

In the Bachelor years:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), for a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 15*s*., for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £18 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

The Helen Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £92 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

The Cobden Prize of £20 and Silver Medal, every third year, awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Early English. New Shakspere Society's Prize.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani or Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Italian, £4 and £2; Spanish, £4 and £2.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15; in Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—

Prizes in the School of Divinity:—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £18 12*s*. The Ryan Prize, £3 6*s*. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10*s*. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies' Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

In December, an Honor Examination is held in Law, open to Students who have credit for a year's Lectures with each of the three Professors, and who compete not later than twelve months after the B.A. Examination of their Class; at this Examination are awarded:—The Reid Scholarship, £40, in Criminal and Constitutional Law, and Prizes, of £20 in Civil and International Law, and of £20 in Feudal and English Law. Further Prizes of £20 and £10 may also be awarded.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the ordinary Previous Medical Examination in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors:—Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken only as fair averages.

Professional Schools.

THERE are four Professional Schools in the University, viz.: Divinity, Law, Physic, and Engineering. The Testimonials or Licenses of these Schools can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. GENERAL RULES.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Lecturer. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term; and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Lecturer that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. Should the Student not be a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith, this rule does not apply to him; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.[a]

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Lecturer. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

II. Stewart's *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, Part II., Chap. i., Section iv. to end of Chapter; and Chap. ii., Sect. i.; (being paragraphs 142–342).

III. Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Book ii., Chaps. 14 17, 21 (sects. 1–10), 26; Book iv., Chaps. 1, 2, 9, 10.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

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[a] The names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity (Resolution of Board, May 8, 1886).

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.[a]

§ III. Junior Divinity Year.

In each Term Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Lecturer is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Lecturer may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Lecturer, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

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[a] Resolution of Board, October 31, 1891.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.[a]

Archbishop King's Lecturer delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians[a]; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Lecturer lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles[a]; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism; Eutychianism; The Council of Chalcedon; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Lecturer lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Lecturer determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Lecturer of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.[a]

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.[a]

3. Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament.*

4. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.* Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord"; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Lecturer.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Lecturer as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one or more of the Assistant Lecturers lecture at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.—The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A Premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit. (See below, "Divinity Composition Premiums.")

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament; on the first day of Michaelmas Term, in the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus; on the first day of Hilary Term, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and on the first day of Trinity Term, in the Epistle of St. James and the two Epistles of St. Peter.[a]

Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in the following subjects, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned:—

Hilary Term.—Robertson's Church History:—Book III.; Book IV. chaps. i. ii.

Bishop H. Browne's Commentary on Articles VI. XXII. XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—Hardwick's History of the Reformation:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chaps. iv. vi. chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion).

Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer, part i.

It is necessary to pass one, at least, of these Term Examinations, in order to qualify for the final Examination.

This final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1 and 2. *Holy Scripture in the Authorized Version.*[a]—(1) Old Testament; (2) New Testament.

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's Outlines of Textual Criticism.

5. *Latin.*—Psalms II.–VIII., XIX.–XXIV., XXIX.–LI., LVII.–LX., LXVII.–LXXIV., LXXXVII.–XCI., XCV.–CII., CIX.–CXVIII.; Vulgate; with the English (*Revised* and *Prayer Book*) Versions.

6. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's Church History appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's History of the Reformation appointed for the Trinity Term Examination.

Stokes, Ireland and the Celtic Church, Lectures i.-vii.

7. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer (1901).

8 and 9. *Articles of Religion.*—(8) Articles I.–XVI., and Articles XXII., XXVIII., with Bishop H. Browne's Commentary; (9) Article VI. and Articles XVII. to end, with Bishop Burnet's Commentary.

A subject for English Composition, and a paper of questions on the public Prelections of the Regius Professor, are also proposed to the Candidates at the final Divinity Examination.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examinations with the Regius Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such Marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—

Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.

have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 5 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*
——— *Prælector in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

An annual Examination is held by the Regius Professor at the close of Hilary Term, at which Exhibitions are awarded for distinguished answering. Attendance on this Examination is not compulsory. For the regulations and subjects of this Examination, see below, § VI., "Prizes."

§ V. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. English Bible. 7. Reading the Liturgy. 8. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The several Professors connected with the Divinity School, viz., the Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, of Irish, and of Pastoral Theology, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only.[a] The Lecturer on the English Bible is also authorized to grant a like Certificate.

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

[a] Order of the Board, July, 1853.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.[a]

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations: and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures in Isaiah for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures and Examination is Isaiah, chaps. i. to xii., and xl. to liii.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
The Book of Ruth, in the Hebrew and Chaldee (the edition of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, M. A., is recommended).
St. Mark's Gospel, Chapters IX. to XVI. (both inclusive), and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitto version.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, January 23, and February 10, 1886.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX, or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Hilary Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

The Professor of Irish lectures on two days of the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, reading the Liturgy, and practical parochial work.

6. ENGLISH BIBLE.

Mr. White lectures on the English Bible on two days in the week.

7. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

8. CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. Prizes.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac (see p. 172, below).

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M. A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have completed the six Terms of the Divinity Curriculum; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Course. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s.*, provided that they shall have previously passed the Final Divinity Examination; otherwise such Candidates shall pay the usual Replacement Fee for Graduate Divinity Students of £1 16*s.*[a]

The Exhibition Examination, if passed creditably, will reckon in lieu of the General Divinity Examination.

The following is the Course appointed for 1905:—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.[b] *Special Subject,*—*Ecclesiastes* and *Song of Solomon* (English and Septuagint).

The following Articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*:—*Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs; Vulgate* (so far as relates to *Old* Testament).

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek;* Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—1 Kings i.-xi.[c]

The Article *Kings*, in Hastings' *Dictionary*.

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[a] Resolutions of Board, March 12, 1887.

[b] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects*.

[c] Edition recommended, C. F. Burney (Clarendon Press).

III.

Greek.—The New Testament.[a] *Special Subject,—Epistle to the Romans; First Epistle to the Corinthians.*[b]

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to the *Epistles of St. Paul.*

Salmon's *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures iv., v., xviii., xx.–xxv.

Nestle's *Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (in Williams & Norgate's *Theological Translation Library*).

IV.

Hardwick's *History of the Articles.*

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent,[c] viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Salmon's *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., xi., xii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Waterland's *Doctrine of the Eucharist.*[d]

Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Book of Common Prayer[e] (England and Ireland).

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*,—(for the History).

Gairdner's *English Church in the 16th Century* (being vol. iv. of Stephens and Hunt's *History of the English Church*).

Stokes's *Ireland and the Celtic Church.*

Creighton's *History of the Papacy*, Introduction, and Books i. and ii.

VI.

Latin—Tertullian, *Apologeticus.*[f]

Greek—Clement of Alexandria, *Stromateis*, lib. vii.[g]

The Articles in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*: *Tertullianus* (1), and *Clement of Alexandria.*

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 14, 15, 16.

The Examination for B.D. Degree will be held March 14, 15, 16, 17; June 6, 7, 8, 9; and December 5, 6, 7, 8.

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*

[b] For *Romans*, Sanday and Headlam's edition (*International Critical Commentary*), or Gifford's (*Speaker's Commentary*) may be used: for 1 *Corinthians*, Bishop Ellicott's, or Findlay's (*Expositor's Greek Testament*).

[c] Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

[d] Reprinted, 1896 (Clarendon Press).

[e] Procter's *History of the Book of Common Prayer* (revised by Frere, 1901) is recommended.

[f] Edition recommended, T. H. Bindley, 1889.

[g] Edition recommended, Hort and Mayor, 1902.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1906, the following will be substituted:—In II., 1 *Kings* xii.–xxii.; in III., Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians; in VI., Irenæus, lib. iii., and Gregory Nyssen, *Catechetical Oration*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made; but I. will remain as for 1905. The whole Course for 1906 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1905.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Lecturer.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term[a]; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1904, The Epistle to the Romans; and for 1905, The Epistle to the Ephesians.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horae Paulinae*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Lecturer.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D. D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe,

[a] Resolution of Board, July 7, 1885.

sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Lecturer was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, is now invested in £146 3*s.* 4*d.* Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £17 10*s.*, and the annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *viva voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund is at present invested in £155 1*s.* 1*d.* Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £18 12*s.*

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
II. Job to Malachi.
III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from half-past 1 to half-past 4.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1905—*Old Testament*.—Daniel.
New Testament.—Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12*s*. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows[a]:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Lecturer. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20[b] is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students who have distinguished themselves in the studies of the Divinity School. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title "Downes' Exhibitions."

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[a] Resolutions of Board, July 4, 1797, April 1834, July 1879.

[b] It is to be remarked that all the Premiums here mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the General Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

DIVINITY COMPOSITION PREMIUMS.

The Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer recommend to the Board, in each of the three Terms of the Divinity year, the names of those Students, in the Senior and Junior Classes, respectively, who have sent in the best written Compositions on subjects proposed to the Class during the Terms, and whom they deem worthy of encouragement. To these Students Premiums of £2 are awarded.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1901.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Lecturer to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund which yields the Prize is invested in £120 17*s.* Consols, producing annually about £3 6*s.* 4*d.* The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, have founded two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations, during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of the Pentateuch.
2. Church Catechism in Irish by heart, and proved from Holy Scripture.
3. Composition in Irish.

Second Year.

1. Translation of the Epistles.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. The Historical Books of the Irish Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. The remainder of the Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.
4. The Book of Common Prayer compared with Scripture.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland.[a]

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund is at present invested in £404 10*s.* 6*d.* Consols, producing annually about £11.

[a] Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904.

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Right Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.

5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £21 12*s*. The dividends accrue half yearly, in February and March.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £15 2*s*.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board, of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees also shall inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulations of the Carson and Wallace Exhibitions existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

Dated July 9th, 1903.

Approved by the Board, July 20th, 1903.

THE WALLACE DIVINITY LECTURERSHIP.

WHEREAS a sum of £200 Bank of Ireland Stock has been given by the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., LITT.D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Bow, London, E., to aid the teaching of the Divinity School in any way expedient, and specially, if it be found fitting, towards the provision of instruction in voice-production and in reading; and whereas a further sum of £50 Bank of Ireland Stock has been given for the like purpose by the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost, it was resolved on December 17, 1901 :—

1. That a Lecturership to be called the "Wallace Divinity Lecturership" shall be established on this foundation, and that to the office a salary shall be attached, arising from the interest on the above-mentioned sums and on such other moneys as may hereafter be added to the fund.

2. That the Lecturer shall hold office for a period of five years only, but that he shall be eligible for re-election.

3. That the Board of Electors shall consist of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; provided always that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who belongs to that Church shall take his place on the Board, it being the intention of the founder, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, that the Board of Election shall always consist of members of the said Church.

4. That the duties attaching to the office shall be defined from time to time by the said Board, consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer; who shall also, in the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to the Wallace Divinity Lecture Fund.

5. That the Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer shall have power to require, from any Divinity student in whose case they think fit so to do, attendance on the Lectures delivered under this trust, as a condition precedent to the issuing of his Divinity Testimonium.

On May 10, 1902, and on other occasions the founder, Rev. Dr. Wallace, gave donations making an entire sum of £1134 3*s.* 3*d.* for this Lectureship up to the date June 23, 1904.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

Its staff consists of four Professors:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

REGULATIONS.[b]

The Regius Professor of Laws delivers Lectures on Rom n Law during the three Terms of the Academic Year. The Books used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).
Williams' Institutes of Justinian, illustrated by English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law delivers Lectures on—

English Law of Property.

MICHAELMAS TERM. *Interests in Possession.*

Williams' Real Property, chapters 1 to 8, inclusive.
Strahan & Baxter, Parts 1 & 2.
Digby, History of the Law of Real Property, chapters 1 to 4, inclusive.

HILARY TERM. *Interests in Possession continued, and Future Interests.*

Williams, to end of Chapter 4, Part 2.
Digby, Chapter 5.

TRINITY TERM. *Rights in Alieno Solo. Personal Interests in Real Estate.*

Title and Conveyance, Williams, Part 2, Chapter 5, Parts 4, 5, and 6.
Strahan and Baxter, Parts 3, 4, and 5.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

[b] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 15 and 12, 1889.

The Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law will lecture on International Law as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The Character and Sources of International Law. The Rights and Duties of States in time of Peace.

HILARY TERM.

The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

TRINITY TERM.

The Principles of Private International Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. *The Principles of Criminal Law.*

Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.
Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. *Constitutional Law.*

Dicey, Law of the Constitution.

TRINITY TERM. *The Law of Evidence.*

Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.

Twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

The Regius Professor of Laws is bound to deliver not less than fifteen Lectures, and each of the other Professors not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms. Of the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Laws twelve only count towards the keeping of Terms, and these are delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.; the remainder are delivered at such times as the Professor shall announce; those of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m. Those of the Professer of Jurisprudence and International Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and those of the Reid Professor on Mondays and Thursdays in each week at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

In each Term, Lectures are delivered in the Honor Course in Legal and Political Science, see under HONOR COURSES.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Term to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Should a Student be allowed a Supplemental Examination he must take it not later than the first week of Law Lectures in the following term, and pay to the Registrar of the Law School a fee of one guinea for the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the College Students who obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3*s*. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

RULES *of the Honorable Society of King's Inns, with regard to the Admission of Students into the Society, and to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.*

Admission of Students.

I. Every person in or after Trinity Term, 1903, applying to be admitted a Student into this Society shall present at the Under Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, a Memorial in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, such Memorial to be signed and lodged by the person applying to be admitted a Student, and the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least Ten years' standing.

The Under Treasurer's Office opens fourteen days before the first day of each Term.

II. Every person applying to be admitted a Student shall pay the sum of One Guinea, upon application for the form of Memorial.

III. Every person applying to be admitted a Student, on presenting such Memorial, shall produce a Certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the Stamp Duty of Twenty-five Pounds Sterling, and shall also pay to the Under Treasurer the sum of Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, which includes Five Guineas for admission to the Library, and Five Guineas for Professors' Fees—the balance being the Fee for admission into the Society as a Student.

IV. Every Student shall, in addition to the sum of Five Guineas, Professors' Fees paid on admission, also pay the sum of Five Guineas Professors' Fees, and One Guinea Examiner's Fee, for every year after the first year, during which he shall attend the Lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns. And no Student shall be admitted to attend the Lectures of any Professor of the King's Inns except on production of the Certificate of the Under Treasurer that he has paid such Fees.

V. Every person not otherwise disqualified, and who shall have passed a Public Examination at any University within the British

Dominions, or for the First Class of the Home, Colonial, or for the Indian Civil Service, or for the Consular Service, or who shall be a Student of any of the Inns of Court in England, having passed the Preliminary Examination therein, shall be entitled to be admitted a Student without passing a Preliminary Examination.

VII. Every person, who does not come under Rule 5 or Rule 6, applying to be admitted a Student shall, before admission, satisfactorily pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz.:

(*a*) The English Language.
(*b*) The Latin Language.
(*c*) English History and Literature.

This Examination shall be conducted by an Examiner or Examiners to be appointed by the Education Committee; it shall be held at such time and place, and in such course, as the Education Committee may from time to time prescribe.

The following shall be the Course for this Preliminary Examination:—

(*a*) THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:—

Grammar and Composition; Selections from Latham's History of the English Language.

(*b*) THE LATIN LANGUAGE:—

Grammar and Composition.
Cæsar—Commentaries, Books I. and II.
Virgil—Æneid, Books I. to VI.
Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires, Book I.

(*c*) ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE:—

The Student's Hume; The Student's Manual of English Literature.

Any three of the following subjects, at the Candidate's election:—

1. Chaucer—Prologue and Knighte's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
2. Spenser's Faërie Queene, Book I. (Clarendon Press Series).
3. Shakspeare—Any three of the following Plays:—Julius Cæsar, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, King John, Henry V., Richard II., Midsummer-Night's Dream, As You Like It, The Tempest.
4. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I. to VI., and The Sonnets.
5. Bacon's Essays:—Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Revenge, Of Atheism, Of Superstition, Of Travel, Of Innovation, Of Nature in Man, Of Building, Of Studies.
6. Dryden:—Absalom and Achitophel, and Religio Laici, or, The Hind and the Panther.
7. Pope—Essay on Man, and Rape of the Lock.
8. Byron—Childe Harold.
9. Tennyson—Lesser Poems, as in Edition of 1852, or the Arthurian Legends.

10. Johnson—Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Addison.
11. Macaulay—Essays on Warren Hastings, and Lord Clive, or Essays on Frederick II. (of Prussia), and Lord Chatham.

Each Candidate shall state in his application for Examination the subjects in which he elects to be examined.

Keeping Terms.

VIII. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Rules, every Student shall keep twelve Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, but each Student may, at his option, substitute for four of such Terms four Terms' Commons kept in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, in accordance with the regulations of such Inn; the Term in which the Student applies to be called to the Bar, may be kept as the last of the said twelve Terms. The Fee for Commons shall be £1 for each Term.

IX. Every Student shall keep Term by dining in the Hall of the Society on four days at the least in the Term. No day's attendance in the Hall shall be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Student attending shall have been present at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said, unless one of the Benchers for the day shall permit the Student to leave earlier.

X. The Terms in each year shall commence as follows:—Michaelmas Term shall commence on October 25th; Hilary Term shall commence on January 11th; Easter Term shall commence on April 15th; and Trinity Term shall commence on June 1st. When any of these days falls upon a Sunday or holiday, the Term shall commence upon the next succeeding day which shall not be a Sunday or holiday. Each Term shall continue for twenty-three days exclusive of Sundays.

Legal Education.

XI. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in other Rules, every Student, after admission as a Student, and before being called to the Bar, shall complete a course of Legal Education extending over a period of Three Years at the least, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and comprising attendance at Lectures and passing Examinations as prescribed by these Rules, in accordance with the Regulations made by the Education Committee, and in force for the time being.

XII. Every Student who does not come under any other Rule shall, in his First Year, attend one continuous and complete course, commencing in Michaelmas Term, of three Terms of Lectures of the Professor of Feudal and English Law, and a like course of one other of the Professors, in the Law School of Trinity College, Dublin, and shall pass the Examinations in the subjects of the Lectures held at the end of each Term. In the case of Students of Trinity College, Dublin, (*a*) Attendance by a Junior Sophister at the Lectures above prescribed, and obtaining Honors in "Legal and Political Science" at two Honor

Examinations in the year, of which the Examination held in Michaelmas Term shall be one; or (*b*) Attendance by a Senior Sophister at the Lectures above prescribed, and obtaining an Honor in "Legal and Political Science" at the Honor Examination in Hilary or Easter Term, and a Moderatorship in the same subject at the Moderatorship Examination in Michaelmas Term of the same year, shall be deemed a compliance with this Rule.

XIII. Every Student who does not come under any other Rule shall, in his Second Year, attend one continuous and complete course, commencing in Michaelmas Term, of three Terms of Lectures for the Junior Class, of each of the two Professors of Law at the King's Inns, and shall pass the Examinations prescribed in Rules XVII. and XVIII. In the case of Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have not previously complied with Rule XII., by attending Lectures and obtaining Honors and Moderatorship in the Senior Sophister Class, attendance at the Honor Lectures of any two of the Professors in the Law School of Trinity College, Dublin, and obtaining an Honor in "Legal and Political Science" at the Honor Examination in Hilary or in Easter Term, and a Moderatorship in the same subject at the Moderatorship Examination in Michaelmas Term of the same year, shall be deemed a compliance with this Rule.

XIV. Every Student who does not come under any other Rule shall, in his Third Year, attend one continuous and complete course, commencing in Michaelmas Term, of three Terms of Lectures for the Senior Class, of each of the two Professors of Law at the King's Inns, and shall pass the Examinations prescribed in Rules XVII. and XVIII.

Ordinary Examinations.

XVII. An Examination shall be held by each Professor at the King's Inns, at the end of each Michaelmas Term and Hilary Term, in the subject of the Lectures of the Term, at which the Students who have attended the Lectures shall be bound to present themselves for Examination; and no Student shall be entitled to credit for attendance on the Term of Lectures without a Certificate of having passed this Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor.

XVIII. An Annual Examination shall be held at the close of Easter Term, within a month after the termination of each continuous Course of Lectures at the King's Inns, on days to be fixed by the Education Committee, in the subjects of the Lectures constituting such Course, and no Student shall be entitled to credit for any continuous Course of Lectures without a Certificate of having passed this Annual Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners. The Students shall be lectured and examined in two distinct Classes: the Junior Class shall consist of those Students who are keeping their Second Year; and the Senior Class shall consist of those Students who are keeping their Third Year. Each Annual Examination shall be conducted by a practising Barrister or Barristers, other than the Lecturer, and in the presence of a Bencher.

To obtain credit for the Continuous Course of Three Term Lectures to either Class, the Student must pass the Annual Examination held

at the close of Easter Term, and at this Examination the following percentages of answering must be obtained—

For First Class, . .	75 per cent.
For Second Class, . .	60 per cent.
To Pass, ...	50 per cent.

Subject to the power of the Education Committee to vary these percentages upon special grounds.

XIX. The Victoria Prizes of the respective amounts of £25, £15, and £10, shall be awarded at each Annual Examination of each Class, on the recommendation of the Education Committee, to the Three Students who shall pass the best Examination. No Student shall be entitled to compete a second time in the same Class, and the Benchers may withhold all or any of the Prizes, in case the Education Committee report that they do not consider the answering sufficiently meritorious.

Honor Examination.

XXIII. An Honor Examination, to be conducted by Members of the Bench and the Professors at the King's Inns, shall be held in October in each year. The Honor Examination shall be in the following subjects, viz. :—1. The History of Law, Constitutional Law, and Criminal Law. 2. Jurisprudence, Civil Law, and International Law. 3. The Law of Real Property. 4. The Law of Personal Property. The time, place, and subjects of Examination shall be published by the Education Committee at least six months before each Honor Examination.

XXIV. Every Student who shall, within the three years preceding the Examination, have kept at least eight Terms Commons, and attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the First and Second Years of his Legal Education, shall be qualified to compete at the Honor Examination, on entering his name at the Under Treasurer's Office, seven clear days at the least before the day of holding such Examination, but no Student may compete at more than one Honor Examination.

XXV. The "John Brooke Scholarship" of Fifty Pounds per annum, to continue for three years, shall be conferred on the Student obtaining the first place at each Honor Examination, and an Exhibition of Twenty Guineas per annum, to continue for three years, shall be conferred on the Student obtaining the second place at each Honor Examination. A prize of Twenty Guineas shall be conferred on the Student obtaining the third place at each Honor Examination, and Certificates of Honor may be conferred on Students failing to obtain the first, second, or third places, where the Education Committee report that the answering merits such distinction. Each Student obtaining a Scholarship, Exhibition, Prize, or Certificate of Honor, may, if so recommended by the Education Committee, be excused from keeping not more than two Terms Commons, and from attending not more than three Terms of Lectures, which would be otherwise required for his Call to the Bar.

XXVI. Each Scholarship and Exhibition shall be tenable for the three years next following the holder's Call to the Irish Bar, provided

such Call shall take place not later than in the Hilary Sittings next following the award of the Scholarship or Exhibition; otherwise the period of three years shall be computed from the Call Day of such Sittings, but the payment shall not accrue until the date of the holder's Call to the Bar, and shall, if necessary, be apportioned. Each Scholarship and Exhibition shall continue so long only as the holder shall remain a practising member of the Irish Bar, and shall retain the personal benefit of such Scholarship or Exhibition.

XXIX. At each Call to the Bar, those Students who have obtained Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, or Certificates of Honor, shall take rank in seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day, and those who have obtained Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, or Certificates of Honor, shall take rank in seniority among themselves, according to their respective merits.

Call to the Bar.

XXX. Every Student, having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of twenty-one years, shall present a Memorial, in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, at the Under Treasurer's Office, three clear days, at the least, before the First day of Term, such Memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the Declaration at foot thereof to be signed by a Bencher.

XXXI. Every Student so applying for admission to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law, shall, on presenting his Memorial, pay to the Under Treasurer the sum of Forty Pounds, being the payment to the Society thereon, and shall lodge, at the same time, a Certificate of having paid Fifty Pounds Stamp Duty at the Stamp Office, Certificates of the prescribed attendance upon Lectures or at Chambers, and passing of Examinations, and where all his Terms shall not have been kept in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns, a Certificate of having kept the required number of Terms in one of the Inns of Court in London.

By Order,

RICHARD ARMSTRONG,

Under Treasurer.

KING'S INNS, *Trinity Term*, 1903.

EXTRACT *from the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court in England, dated June*, 1899.

1. Every person, not otherwise disqualified, who shall have passed a Public Examination at any University within the British dominions, shall be entitled to be admitted as a Student, without passing a preliminary Examination.

11. Students who shall at the same time be Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or the Victoria University, Manchester, shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Inns of Court, any three days in each Term.

15. So long as the Regulations affecting the Call to the Bar in Ireland remain substantially as at present, any Member of the Bar of Ireland of three years' standing at the Irish Bar may, upon presenting a Certificate of his Call duly authenticated, and a Certificate from the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General of Ireland that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, become a Member of an Inn of Court and be called to the English Bar upon keeping Three Terms without submitting to any Examination.

28. Students shall be provided with the means of Education in the general principles of Law, and in the Law as practically administered in this country, and for the purpose of such Education, Systematic Instruction shall be given in the following subjects:—

1. Roman Law and Jurisprudence and International Law, Public and Private (Conflict of Laws).
2. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.
3. Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law.
4. English Law and Equity, viz.:—

(*a*) Law of Persons, including:—
- Marriage and Divorce.
- Infancy.
- Lunacy.
- Corporations.

(*b*) Law of Real and Personal Property and Conveyancing, including:—
- Trusts; Mortgages.
- Administration of Assets on Death; on Dissolution of Partnerships; on Winding-up of Companies, and in Bankruptcy.
- Practical instruction in the preparation of Deeds, Wills, and Contracts.

(*c*) Law of Obligations.
- Contracts.
- Torts.
- Allied Subjects (implied or quasi contracts), estoppel, &c.
- Commercial Law, with especial reference to Mercantile Documents in daily use, which should be shown and explained.

41. There shall be four Examinations for Calls to the Bar in each year—one before each Term, and in sufficient time to enable the requisite Certificates to be granted by the Council before the first day of each Term.

42. No Student will receive a Certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar unless he passes a satisfactory Examination in the following subjects:—

I. Roman Law.

II. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.

III. Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law.

IV. Such of the other Heads of English Law and Equity mentioned in Rule 28 (4) as may be prescribed by the Council.

44. The Council may accept as an equivalent for the Examination in Roman Law—

i. A Degree granted by any University within the British Dominions, for which the qualifying Examination included Roman Law;

ii. A Certificate that any Student has passed any such Examination, though he may not have taken the Degree for which such Examination qualifies him.

50. The Council shall grant Certificates of Honour to such persons as may be reported worthy of the same by the Examiners.

51. At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in each year a Studentship of One Hundred Guineas per annum, tenable for three years, will be awarded to the Student who passes the best Examination in Subject IV., and obtains a Certificate of Honour. The Council shall not award a Studentship if the result of the Examination is such as, in their opinion, not to justify the award. Where Candidates appear to be equal or nearly equal in merit, the Council may divide the Studentship between them equally or in such proportions as they consider just.

52. No Student shall be eligible for a Studentship who is over twenty-five years of age on the first day of the Examination. Only Members of an Inn who have not been awarded a Certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar shall compete for a Studentship or Honors.

RULES *with regard to the Admission of Apprentices as Attorneys or Solicitors.*

I.—ADMISSION IN IRELAND.

The 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th sections of "The Solicitors (*Ireland*) Act, 1898" (61 & 62 Vict.), provide as follows:—

Sect. 12. "Every person having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws in any of the universities of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or in Victoria University, or in the Royal University of Ireland, or the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws in any of the universities of

Scotland (none of such degrees being honorary degrees), and who at any time after having taken such degree, and either before or after the commencement of this Act, has been bound by indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor, shall only be required to be bound and serve thereunder for the term of three years."

Sect. 14. "Every person who, after the commencement of his apprenticeship, and previous to his admission as a solicitor, takes the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Dublin, or in the Royal University of Ireland, shall only be required to serve under indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years."

Sect. 15. "Every person who, as a matriculated or as a non-matriculated student of the University of Dublin or of any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland or the Royal University of Ireland, attends any prescribed lectures, and passes any prescribed examinations of the professors of the faculty of law in the said University of Dublin or in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland or in the Royal University of Ireland for a period of two collegiate years, shall only be required to serve under indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years. 'Prescribed' in this section means prescribed by any regulations made by the Incorporated Law Society."

Sect. 17. "A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under this Act shall not be required from any person coming within the twelfth or thirteenth section of this Act, or who has passed the first public examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in Arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford, or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the open public matriculation examinations of the Universities of Dublin, London, or the preliminary examination of Victoria University or the Royal University of Ireland, or in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, or the examination for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849. The above exemption may be extended by regulations made under this Act to any persons who pass any examination held in any of the above-mentioned universities, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, specified in such regulations."

II.—ADMISSION IN ENGLAND.

By the 2nd section of the English Attorneys Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 197), Graduates of Dublin University may be admitted as Attorneys or Solicitors in England, after three years' service under Articles of Clerkship.

The 5th section of the English Act provides that

"The Lords Chief Justice of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, jointly with the Master of the Rolls, may, if they think fit, from time to time, by regulations to be made by them, direct that any person having successfully passed an Examination, now or hereafter to be established in

any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned, and to be specified in such Regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as an Attorney or Solicitor, after having been subsequently bound by, and having duly served under, Articles of Clerkship to a practising Attorney or Solicitor, for the term of four years, and been examined and sworn as aforesaid."

On the 26th of July, 1861, it was accordingly ordered by the Judges so authorized:—

"That from and after the 1st day of Hilary Term, 1862, every person who, before entering into Articles of Clerkship, shall produce to the Registrar of Attorneys a Certificate that he has successfully passed the first Public Examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or the Examination in Arts for the second year at Durham, or the Matriculation Examination at the Universities of Dublin or London, and has been placed in the first division on such Matriculation Examination, shall be entitled to the benefit of the 5th section of the Attorneys Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 127)."

Regulations *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B.:—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the Candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows:—

Section A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Or,
   Markby, Elements of Law.]
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Hall, Treatise on International Law.
   Or,
   Lawrence, Principles of International Law.]

3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Anson, The Law and Custom of the Constitution.]

SECTION B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
   [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
   Edwards, Compendium of the Law of Property in Land.
   Or,
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
   [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
   Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
   [Snell, Principles of Equity.
   Or,
   H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
   [Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
   [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *viva voce*.

Candidates presenting themselves at the Examination must either have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., or be in a position to present themselves at that Examination. They must give a day's notice to the Registrar of the Law School. No fee will be charged for replacement.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination in the following Course:—

Course for LL.D.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation (*Hildreth's Translation*, pp. 1–236).
Maine's Ancient Law.
Foote's Private International Law.
Digby's History of the Law of Real Property.
Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.
Wheaton's International Law (Boyd's Edition).
The Institutes of Justinian.
Hannis Taylor's Origin and Growth of the English Constitution.

(2). By presenting to the Regius Professor of Civil Law, for the consideration of the Examiners, a printed Thesis, composed by the Candidate on a subject in the Law Course approved of by the Professor. The Candidate will be liable to be examined on subjects connected with his Thesis. The Thesis must be presented to the Professor one month before the Commencements, and, if it be approved by the Professors of the Law School, a copy shall be deposited in the College Library.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of a published work connected with legal or political science, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree.

Candidates for Degrees by the methods (2) and (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer. For other Candidates one day's notice is sufficient.

In and after Trinity Term, **1906**, the following regulations shall be in force:—

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, shall be as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.
   [(*a*) The Institutes of Justinian.
   (*b*) Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome. 2nd Edition. 1899.]
2. English Law.—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Mortgage.
   (*b*) The Law of Negotiable Instruments.
3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Jenks, Law and Politics in the Middle Ages.]

4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Neutrality.
   (*b*) The Law of Domicil.

5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.
   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.]

6. Legal History.—100 marks.
   [Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.
   Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
   Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I. Book II., chaps. i. and iv.]

Nos. (1) *and* (2) *to be compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the four remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885:—

"Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licuerit Baccalaureatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulas antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare."

The Examinations for Degrees in Laws, will be as follows:—

LL.B. will begin on	June 16,	December 5.
LL.D. ,, ,,	June 21,	December 9.

Degrees will be conferred on March 7, April 29, July 6, or December 19.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s*.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s*. and £22.

Reid Law Scholarship and Prize Examinations in Law.

In order to promote the better study of Law, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, established, in 1900, an annual Honor Examination in all the departments of Law, subject to the following conditions :—

1. Candidates must have attended a year's lectures and passed the General Examinations with each of the Professors of Law.

2. No Candidate will be allowed to compete later than twelve months after the December B.A. Examination of his class.

3. The Course will consist of the subjects taught in the three terms of Lectures of the three Professors, together with special books named by the Professors, two years' notice being given for any change in the Course.

4. The following prizes will be awarded :—

In Criminal and Constitutional Law :

The Reid Scholarship, value £40.

In Civil and International Law :

A Prize of £20.

In Feudal and English Law :

A Prize of £20.

All of these being subject to the qualifications in § 6.

Further Prizes of £20 and £10 may be awarded, if sufficient merit be shown, in the department of the Reid Professor.

5. No Candidate can obtain any one of these Prizes unless he has satisfied the Professors in the other subjects, by answering at least 40 per cent. in their part of the Examination.

6. The same Candidate may be awarded Prizes in all three departments, but no Candidate shall be awarded the same Prize more than once.

7. In cases of very close competition, the Board shall have power to vary the distribution of the amounts.

In cases of equality the Examiners may take into consideration the answering of various Candidates in the other subjects.

8. Certificates will be issued to the winners of the three first Prizes, and in exceptional cases, a Certificate may be granted to such other Candidates as shall be recommended by the Examiners for distinguished answering.

9. The Board of Trinity College will invite an Examiner, nominated by the Benchers, to take part in the Examination.

Special Books suggested by the Professors of Law.

I.—Civil and International Law.

1. Lawrence's International Law.
2. Holland's Jurisprudence.
3. The Institutes of Justinian.

II.—Feudal and English Law.

1. Digby's History of the Law of Real Property.
2. The following Selections from Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, with the Notes:—

   Seymour's Case.
   Tyrrell's Case.
   Shelley's Case.
   Doe *v.* Hiscocks.

III.—Criminal and Constitutional Law, &c.

1. Warburton's Leading Cases in Criminal Law, Pollock and Wright on Possession in the Common Law, part ii. (possession in relation to Criminal Law).
2. Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
3. Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution.

   Candidates will also be required to have an elementary knowledge of English Constitutional History.

IV.—*The Extern Examiner* will set a paper in

Anson on Contracts.

For the Honor Course and Moderatorships in Law and Political Science, see under "Honor Courses" and "Moderatorships."

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PART I.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1904 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M. D., Ch. M.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., D.Sc.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sidney Young, D.Sc.

University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, D.Sc.

University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Bennett, M.D., Ch.M.

University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch.M.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H.W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—William H. Thompson, M.D.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—John Magee Finny, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Midwifery.—Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.

University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.

University Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

University Examiner in Anatomy—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

University Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1904.—R. C. B. Maunsell, M.D.

University Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1904.—H. R. Swanzy, M.B.

University Examiner in Midwifery for 1904.—E. Hastings Tweedy, F.R.C.P.I.

University Examiners in Medicine for 1904.—W. M. A. Wright, M. D.; George Peacocke, M.D.

University Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1904.—R. E. Matheson., LL.D.

University Examiner in Dental Surgery for 1904.—A. W.W. Baker, M.D.

University Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1904.—William Kaye Parry, M.A.

University Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1904.—Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P. & S.I.

University Examiner in Pathology for 1904.—J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.

University Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1904.—T. H. Milroy, M.D.

Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Bennett, M.D., Ch. M.

Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Demonstrators in Anatomy.—H. M. Johnston, M.B., *Chief Demonstrator.*
G. Jameson Johnston, M.D.
W. S. Haughton, M.D.
E. J. Watson, M.D.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
Arthur Ball, M.D.
W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D.
R. S. Dobbin, M.D.
R. J. Rowlette, M.D.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—E. A. Werner, F.C.S.

Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—Harold Pringle, M.D.

Assistant to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

University Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William S. Haughton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

MATRICULATION.

No Student can be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until he has Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Entrance Examination of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for a Student to have his name on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless he desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

A Student may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 25th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men.[a] A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance, dissecting-room, reading-room, and lavatory, is being erected by the Board of Trinity College, and will be ready for use for the ensuing Winter Session.

(For Order of Study and Fees see pp. 240, 241.)

[a] The words "he," "his," &c., in these Regulations are used for both men and women students.

WINTER SESSION, 1904–1905.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-room, and terminates on the 31st March. Lectures commence on the 1st November.[a]

LECTURES.

Physics.—Mr. Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Dr. Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Dr. A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy.—Dr. A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Physiology.—Dr. Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Surgery.—Dr. Bennett, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Dr. A. F. Dixon and Mr. H. M. Johnston, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Finny, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Sir A. V. Macan, at 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology.—Dr. Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Dissections.—Six months' are required.

Christmas Vacation commences on 25th December, and terminates on 7th January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy each week-day at 12 o'clock; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator. In connexion with the third year Class, a series of demonstrations, illustrated by X-Rays, is given by Dr. W. S. Haughton.

[a] The Term Courses commence on days to be duly announced.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 *o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.*

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. A Student can enter for a single month's practice at any time during the Academic year, the fee being £3 3*s*.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; in Qualitative and Quantitative Urinary Analysis.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required. Part of the first Winter's Course comprises attendance, at some period of the Session, on a short Practical Course in Physiological Chemistry, for which no extra fee will be charged, and of which due notice will be given.

Practical Physiology.—During and after the Winter Session of 1902–3, Students of the third year will be required to attend a Laboratory Course of Instruction in Practical Physiology, consisting of at least eighteen to twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The fee for this Course will be £2 2*s*. Notice will be given of the hours at which the Class will be held.

Special Courses in Advanced Practical Physiology and Physiological Chemistry will be arranged, should a sufficient number of Students desire to attend. To such Students the Laboratory will be open on every week-day, and, in addition to the systematic instruction at stated hours, assistance will also be given when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Students who are Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1905.

The Summer Session commences on the 1st April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Dr. Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis as applied to Medicine. Students work in the Laboratory from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Dr. Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 o'clock. On Thursdays, at 3 o'clock, a Lecture will be given in the Theatre; after which, Illustrative Preparations will be shown in the Laboratory. Each Student will have his own place in the Laboratory, a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Dr. Bennett.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Sir A. V. Macan, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. The whole Class will attend on Mondays; on the other days the Class will be divided into two sections, one working on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the other on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student will have a place allotted to him, with a Microscope and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2*s.* is charged.

LECTURES.

Botany.—Dr. H. H. Dixon, at 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

(N.B.—When Arts Lectures begin, the Lectures in Botany will be given at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.)

Physics.—Mr. Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Zoology.—Mr. Mackintosh, at 11 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

(N.B.—When Arts Lectures begin, the Lectures in Zoology will be given at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.)

Materia Medica.—Dr. W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Easter Vacation commences on 15th April and terminates on 29th April.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Each Student is expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which he enters, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, he is allowed credit for a Course if he has been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in his attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the University Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN MIDWIFERY, SURGERY, AND MEDICINE.

The Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Master in Dental Surgery.

The Diplomas are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstetric Science.
5. License in Dental Surgery.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING THE DEGREES OF M.B., B.Ch., AND B.A.O.[b]

The following conditions must be fulfilled in order to qualify for the Degrees in Medicine (M.B.), Surgery (B.Ch.), and Midwifery (B.A.O.):—

1. The Student must be of B.A. standing, and his name must be for at least five (Academic) years on the Books of the Medical School, reckoned from the date of his Matriculation. He may carry on his Arts Course concurrently with his Medical Course, and he need not have taken his B.A. before presenting himself for his Final Medical Examinations, but he cannot have the Medical Degrees conferred without the Arts Degree.

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[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

[b] The Regulations for Students who entered the School on or before 25th November, 1891, will be found in the *University Calendar* for 1900.

II. The following Courses must have been attended :—

[NOTE.—The Courses marked thus (*) must have been taken out before the Student can present himself for any part of the Final Examination. In addition, the Courses marked thus (†) must have been taken out before he can present himself for Section B ; the Courses marked thus (‡) before he can present himself for the Final Examination in Midwifery ; the Courses marked thus (§) before he can present himself for the Final Examination in Surgery ; and the Courses marked thus (**) before he can present himself for the Final Examination in Medicine.

1. LECTURES.

WINTER COURSES.

**Systematic Anatomy.*
**Descriptive Anatomy, 1st year.*
**Descriptive Anatomy (with Dissections), 2nd year.*
**Applied Anatomy (with Dissections).*
**Practical Physiology.*
**Chemistry.*
†Surgery.
**Physiology (two Courses).*
†Practice of Medicine.
‡Midwifery.
†Pathology.

SUMMER COURSES.

**Practical Chemistry.*
**Practical Histology.*
**Botany.*
**Zoology.*
**Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
†Medical Jurisprudence & Hygiene.
§Operative Surgery.
†Practical Pathology.

TERM COURSES.

**Physics.*—Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

‡§**2. HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

1. Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College. (See p. 246 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

**3. PRACTICAL VACCINATION.

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street ; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street ; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

**4. MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution. (See p. 246 for list of recognized Institutions.)

‡5. PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases. (See p. 246 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

§6. OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery. (See p. 246 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

III. The following Examinations must be passed:—

The Previous Medical or Half M.B. Examination.
The Final Examination.

The Previous Medical Examination must be passed in all its parts before any part of the Final can be entered for, except in the case of Candidates for Diplomas (see p. 227).

A.—PREVIOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

This Examination is divided into—

1. Physics and Chemistry.
2. Botany and Zoology.
3. Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Practical Histology and Physiology).

The Examination in Anatomy includes Examination on the dead subject.

Before presenting himself for Examination in any of the subjects the Student must have obtained credit for the corresponding Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction.

It is not necessary that the Student should pass in all these groups of subjects at the same Examination; he is allowed to present himself for Examination in as many, or as few of them, as he pleases.

A Candidate rejected at the May Examination will not be allowed to present himself for Examination *in the same subjects* at the June Examination.

Candidates who fail in any part of the Examination are liable to be excluded from further Examination *in the same subjects*, for a period not exceeding six months, if, in the opinion of the Examiners, they have given evidence of careless preparation.

Any Student who has obtained a Moderatorship in Natural Science, or a First Honor in Natural Science in both his Junior and Senior Sophister years, and has credit for attendance at not less than thirty Lectures in Botany and Zoology in his Sophister years, may present himself at the Previous Medical Examination in these subjects.

Examinations will be held on Oct. 31, Jan. 23, May 8, June 22, June 26, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Oct. 24 and 28, Jan. 16 and 20, May 1 and 5, June 13 and 20, June 19 and 23, respectively.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

The Final Examination is arranged as follows:—

FIRST PART.

Section A.

Applied Anatomy (Medical and Surgical); paper and *vivâ voce.*
Applied Physiology and Physiology of the Nervous System and Sense Organs; paper and *vivâ voce.*
Materia Medica and Therapeutics; paper and *vivâ voce.*

Examinations will be held on Nov. 7, Jan. 30, June 13, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Oct. 31 and Nov. 4, Jan. 23 and 27, June 5 and 9, respectively.

Section B.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; paper and *vivâ voce.*
Medicine; paper and *vivâ voce.*
Surgery; paper and *vivâ voce.*
Pathology; paper and *vivâ voce.*

Examinations will be held on Nov. 14, Feb. 6, June 26, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 7 and 11, Jan. 30 and Feb. 3, June 19 and 23, respectively.

Section A may be passed in any part of the Fourth Year, provided the corresponding Curriculum has been completed; Section B not before Trinity Term of the Fourth Year.

Section A must be passed before the Candidate can present himself for Examination in Section B. Both Sections must be passed at least one Term before the Candidate can present himself for the Final Examinations in Surgery, Medicine, or Midwifery.

Fee for the *Liceat ad Examinandum*, £5, to be paid when the Candidate enters for Section A.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

SECOND PART.

Surgery.

Clinical Surgery.
Operations.
Ophthalmic Surgery (Clinical).

Examinations will be held on Nov. 21, Feb. 20, May 15, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 14 and 18, Feb. 13 and 17, May 8 and 12, respectively.

Medicine.

Clinical Medicine.
Mental Disease (Paper).

Examinations will be held on Dec. 12, Feb. 27, June 5, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Dec. 5 and 9, Feb. 20 and 24, May 29 and June 2, respectively.

Midwifery.

Midwifery; paper and *vivâ voce*.
Gynæcology; paper and *vivâ voce*.
Obstetrical Anatomy; paper.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 28, Feb. 13, May 22, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 21 and 25, Feb. 6 and 10, May 15 and 19, respectively.

One Section of the Second Part must be passed in Trinity Term of the Fifth Year, or subsequently. The other two may be passed in any Term of the Fifth Year, provided the corresponding curriculum has been completed. Subject to this provision the Sections may be taken in any order.

Fee for the *Liceat ad Examinandum*, £5, to be paid when the Candidate enters for the Section for which he first presents himself.

The Candidate must also produce Certificates of attendance at the Hospitals where the Courses prescribed for each Section are to be taken out.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Final Examination, except that it is not necessary to attend the Courses of Lectures in Botany and Zoology, nor to pass the Previous Medical Examination in these subjects.

A Diplomate on completing his Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B. A., may become a Bachelor, by attending the Lectures on Botany and Zoology, passing the Previous Medical Examination in those subjects, and paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Each Candidate who has completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if a Graduate in Arts, to have conferred on him the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. He will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling him to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

1.—*Master in Obstetric Science.*

A Master in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[a]

He is then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination in Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

2.—*Master in Surgery.*

A Master in Surgery must be a Bachelor in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his Registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

[a] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

And one of the following optional subjects, viz. :—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz. : Ophthalmic and Aural ; Gynæcological ; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination in Surgery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

3.—*Doctor in Medicine.*

A Doctor in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on Dec. 20, Mar. 7, April 29, July 6.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions :—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.
2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge ; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.
3. That they have passed Section A, Section B, omitting Surgery, and the Final in Medicine, Examinations.
4. They must have passed Sections A and B, and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final in Medicine.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Doctor in Medicine, or Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.

2. The name of the Candidate must have been on the Medical Register at least twelve months before admission to any part of the Examination.

3.[a] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to Registration, six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health, of which at least three months shall be distinct and separate from the period of Laboratory Instruction.

4.[a] The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

Note (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.

Note (2). In the case of a Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

Part 1.

Chemistry—Paper and Practical.
Experimental Physics and Meteorology—Practical.
Bacteriology and Pathology—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

Part II.

Hygiene and Epidemiology—Paper.
Sanitary Engineering—Paper.
Public Health Acts and Vital Statistics—Paper.
Practical Sanitary Report.

[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Dec. 12, March 20, and June 5; for Part II. on Dec. 15, March 23, and June 8.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

A Fee of £10 (to be paid to the Senior Proctor) is required.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make themselves familiar.

DEGREE AND LICENCE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

The University of Dublin grants both a Degree and a Licence in Dental Science. To obtain the former, Candidates must have taken a Degree in Arts; the Licence is awarded to duly qualified persons who have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College, Dublin.

LICENCE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(*L. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.*)

Before passing the Entrance Examination in Trinity College or immediately after doing so, Students are advised to begin their three years' Course of instruction in *Dental Mechanics*, and to devote all their time during one year to this subject. Dental Mechanics, may be learnt in the Mechanical Department of the Dental Hospital, where a Fee of £100 is charged, or from a Registered Dentist, in which case the Fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Having passed the Public Entrance Examination in Trinity College, Students should register themselves as Dental Students at the Registrar's Office in the Medical School, and commence the

following Course of study in addition to continuing their work in Dental Mechanics:—

First Year.—

Winter Session—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Chemistry Lectures, ...	2	2	0
Physics Lectures, ...		—	
Dissections, ...	5	5	0

Summer Session—

Materia Medica, ...	£3	3	0
Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy,	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Second Year.—During this year Students should attend Clinical instruction at a recognized general hospital, and continue their attendances at the Classes in the Medical School as follows:—

Winter Session—

General Hospital, ...	£12	12	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery Lectures, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0

Summer Session—

Histology and Dental Microscopy,	5	5	0
General Hospital, ...		—	
	£28	7	0

Students should pass the Previous Dental Examination as soon as possible after the completion of the above Courses.

The subjects of the Previous Dental Examination are—(1) Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology; (2) Physics, Chemistry, and Metallurgy; and (3) Materia Medica. All these subjects may be passed at one and the same time, or each group may be passed separately.

Examinations will be held on Oct. 31, Jan. 23, May 8, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

Third Year.—Having passed the Previous Dental Examination, Students should join the Dental Hospital, and attend the Classes and Lectures given there. In this year they should also attend the Course of Lectures in Medicine at the School of Physic.

Dental Hospital, ...	£15	15	0 + x
Medicine Lectures, ...	3	3	0
	£18	18	0 + x

Fourth Year.—Students should continue their attendance at the Dental Hospital, and prepare for the Final Dental Examination at the end of this year—

Dental Hospital, ... £12 12 0 + x

N.B.—The probable value of (x) will be £2 2*s.* in each year.

Before being admitted to the Final Examination, Students are required to produce certificates of having received three years' instruction in Dental Mechanics, and of satisfactory attendance on the Lectures in the following subjects:—(1) Dental Surgery and Pathology (two courses); (2) Dental Mechanics (two courses); (3) Orthodontia; and (4) Dental Anatomy. Certificates of regular attendance (12 months) at a Hospital recognised for Clinical Instruction, and of satisfactory attendance during two years at the Dental Hospital, are also required. Students must have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects of the Final Examination are—

Medicine.
Surgery.
Dental Anatomy.
Dental Surgery and Pathology.
Dental Mechanics.
Orthodontia.

The Fee for the Final Dental Examination is £5.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 14, Feb. 6, May 8, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

The total fees in order to obtain the Licence are—

Dental Mechanics,..	£100	0	0
Entrance Fee—			
Trinity College,..	15	0	0
Lecture and Laboratory Courses,			
Trinity College, ...	35	14	0
General Hospital (one year), ..	12	12	0
Dental Hospital (two years), ..	32	11	0
	£195	17	0
Examination fee, ...	5	0	0
	£200	17	0

DEGREE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(M. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.)

The Course of study recommended in the case of Candidates for the Degree in Dental Surgery is the same as that stated above for the Licence, with the addition of—

Pathology Lectures, ...	£2	2	0
Pathology, Practical, ...	2	2	0
Bacteriology, ...	3	3	0
	£7	7	0

which should be taken out in the fourth or fifth year.

Before presenting themselves for the Final Examination for the Degree, Candidates must—(1) have passed the Examination for the B.A. Degree; (2) have attended satisfactorily the Courses indicated above; and (3) must have had their names on the books either of the Medical School or of the Dental School, for a period of not less than five years. They must also have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects for the Degree Examination are—

Medicine.
Surgery.
Pathology.
Bacteriology.
Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative.
Dental Microscopy.
Dental Surgery and Pathology.
Dental Mechanics.
Orthodontia.

The fee for the Examination is £5.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 21, Feb. 20, June 5. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

The Board of Trinity College is willing to consider applications, on the part of qualified practitioners and others, for recognition of Courses taken previous to the establishment of the Degree and Licence, in case they proceed to complete the Course.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Medical Students, being Junior or Senior Sophisters on the College Books, and in attendance on Hospital, Dissections, or full Courses of Professional Instruction, are exempted from the optional Courses of the Junior Sophister year, and from one of the two optional Courses (Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental

Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science) required in the Senior Sophister year. To obtain this privilege, it is necessary that the Student be matriculated in Medicine, and that the proper Certificates of his attendance on the necessary Courses be submitted by him, through the Registrar of the School of Physic, to the Senior Lecturer. In order to obtain Professional Privileges in respect of Hospital Attendance, it is necessary that the Returns from the Hospitals be lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 1st December.

At the Degree Examination, a Student can only claim Professional Privileges if he has credit for full Professional attendance for the entire year (*i.e.* the three Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of his Class, or preceding the Degree Examination at which he presents himself.

Freshmen Students will be allowed to substitute parts of the Medical for parts of the Arts Course conditional upon passing a Test Examination. For details see Course in Arts, § 23.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. The successful Candidate is required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before he can obtain the first instalment of £50, he must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that he possesses sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, the Prizeman must have furnished to the Regius Professor his formal Report on the Hospitals attended by him, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Medicine will be held on 13th June, 1905, and following days, at which a Medical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Surgery will be competed for in June, 1906.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

Any Student who has passed the Final Examination in Medicine in or after Trinity Term, 1903, may offer himself as a Candidate for this Prize.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Student can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of his second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology will be held on June 22 and following days, and for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, on June 26 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations are:—

No Student can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of his second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for Scholarship in the same subjects.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Mental Disease are also awarded from time to time. The last two awarded were of value £50 per annum, and were tenable for three years. For Regulations see under Stewart Scholarships in the University Calendar.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five Sections of the Final Examinations, provided that he has completed his Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held, at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those Candidates who show sufficient Merit.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of Dr. John Mallet Purser, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10s., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Half M.B. Examination. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Previous Medical Examination, shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, he be successful in passing the Previous Medical Examination.

3. That no student may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for his first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal will be presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

Registrar's Office.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 1st October to 25th November, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Medical year, from 1 to 2 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, and Pathology are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Courses in Materia Medica and in Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Professors of those subjects.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

ORDER OF STUDY RECOMMENDED.[a]

The following order of Study, subsequent to Matriculation (see p. 218), is recommended by the Board and Council :—

FIRST YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Descriptive Anatomy,	3	3	0
2. Systematic Anatomy,	3	3	0
3. Dissections,[b]	5	5	0
4. Chemistry,	2	2	0
5. Physics, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms,	0	0	0

Summer.

5. Practical Chemistry,	3	3	0
6. Physics, Trinity Term,	0	0	0
7. Botany,	1	11	6
8. Zoology,	1	11	6
	£19	19	0

Students who enter in the Winter Session are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, at the end of their first year.

Students who enter in the Summer Session are recommended to take out Lectures and pass the previous Medical Examination in Botany and Zoology at the end of their First Summer Session.

SECOND YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Descriptive Anatomy (2nd Course), Dissections,	3	3	0
2. Physiology (1st Course), Lectures and Practical,	3	3	0
3. Sir P. Dun's or other recognized Clinical Hospital,[c]	12	12	0

Summer.

4. Histology,	5	5	0
	£24	3	0

[a] In the Table of Fees here given the Reductions previously specified (p. 235) have already been made.

The order of Study for Students who entered the School before 31st December, 1891, will be found in the *University Calendar* for 1900.

[b] Each Freshman Student is required to bring a Certificate signed by his Tutor to show that Dissections in his first Medical year will not be detrimental to his Arts Course. If unable to obtain such a Certificate, he is advised to postpone Descriptive Anatomy, as well as Dissections, to his second and third years.

[c] This Fee covers nine months' Clinical Instruction and twelve months' attendance at the Hospital.

THIRD YEAR.

Winter.

1. Applied Anatomy and Dissections,	8	8	0
2. Physiology (2nd Course),	3	3	0
3. Surgery,	2	2	0
4. Practical Physiology,	2	2	0
5. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Clinical Hospital,	12	12	0

Summer.

6. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	3	3	0
7. Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	3	3	0
	£34	13	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology) at the end of their third year.

FOURTH YEAR.[a]

Winter.

1. Practice of Medicine,	3	3	0
2. Midwifery,	3	3	0
3. Pathology,[b]	2	2	0
4. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Hospital,	12	12	0

Summer.

5. Operative Surgery,	2	12	6
6. Practical Pathology,[c]	2	2	0
	£25	14	6

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*) should be taken out in the fourth year. Students are recommended to present themselves for the two Sections of the First Part of the Final Examination during their fourth year.

FIFTH YEAR.

1. Practical Midwifery,[d]	10	10	0
2. Mental Disease,	3	3	0
3. Ophthalmic Surgery,	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the three Sections of the Second Part of the Final Examination during their fifth year.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	66	13	6
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Degrees (B.A.O., B.Ch., M.B.),	27	0	0
TOTAL,	£149	6	6

[a] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third year on payment of £2 2*s.* for three months', or £3 3*s.* for six months' dissection. This arrangement will hold good only for the years 1904-5 and 1905-6.

Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College, and wish to dissect during the fourth or fifth year, can do so on payment of Two Guineas for the Winter Session.

[b] Freshman Students pay £3 3*s.*

[c] Freshman Students pay £5 5*s.*

[d] The average amount of the fee for this subject.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Navy Medical Service, and Indian Medical Service.

A School has been organized with the primary object of preparing Candidates for the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Navy, and Indian Medical Services.

Lectures are given in the following subjects:—

Systematic Medicine.	Midwifery and Gynæcology.
Clinical Medicine.	Pathology.
Systematic Surgery.	Chemistry and Bacteriology.
Clinical Surgery.	Anatomy.
Operative Surgery.	Physiology.

Full information, and a Time-Table of the Classes, can be had on application to the Secretary of the School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Post-Graduate Classes.

Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Board of Trinity College, for a Post-Graduate Course of Instruction.

Subjects.

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. Gynæcology.
4. Diseases of Eye.
5. Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.
6. Diseases of Skin.
7. Pathology.
8. Anatomy.
9. Physiology.
10. X-Ray Work.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

PART II.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physicians.—Sir John Banks, M.D., K.C.B., Physician-in-Ordinary to His Majesty the King in Ireland.
John Mallet Purser, D.Sc., M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M. D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
John Magee Finny, M. D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Henry C. Drury, M.D.
Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Trinity College, Dublin.

Surgeons.—Edward H. Bennett, M. D., M.Ch., University Professor of Surgery.
Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Examiner in Anatomy.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. A. K. Ball, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Trinity College, Dublin.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Trinity College, Dublin.

House Surgeon.—J. H. Gibbon, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Hours for Clinical Instruction.

Hours	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 to 10 o'c.	Dr. Smith (Medicine).	Sir C. Ball (Surgery).	Dr. Finny (Medicine).	Dr. Taylor (Surgery).	Dr. Drury (Medicine.)	Dr. Bennett (Surgery).
10 to 11 o'c.	Dr. Bennett (Operations). Dr. Smith (Elementary Medicine).	Dr. Drury (Medicine). Sir C. Ball (Elementary Surgery).	Sir C. Ball (Operations). Dr. Finny (Elementary Medicine.)	Dr. Smith (Medicine). Dr. Taylor (Elementary Surgery).	Dr. Taylor (Operations). Dr. Drury (Elementary Medicine).	Dr. Finny (Medicine). Dr. Bennett (Elementary Surgery).
10.30 to 11.30.	—	—	—	—	Dr. O'Sullivan (Pathology).	—

The Winter Session begins on Saturday, 1st October, 1904, and Clinical Instruction will be given daily by the Physicians and Surgeons.

The Surgical Operating Theatre. which has recently been erected, is equipped upon the most approved principles, and is thoroughly in accord with modern surgical requirements. At the same time, however, the educational advantages to be derived from it by the Students attending the Hospital have not been lost sight of, and every facility for inspecting operations has been afforded them.

Diseases of Women.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 A.M. Sir A. V. Macan.

Fevers.—There is a special wing devoted to Fever cases, and regular Clinical Instruction is given by the members of the Medical Staff throughout the Winter and Summer Sessions.

Out-Patient Department.

A new Out-Patient Department has recently been erected and equipped upon the most modern system.

Medical.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 A.M. to 12 noon, Dr. E. J. Watson.

Surgical.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 12 noon, Dr. C. A. K. Ball.

Special Classes for Students commencing their hospital studies will be held in this department during the months of October, November, and December. They will embrace the elements of Medicine and Surgery, including note-taking. Dr. Watson will give instruction in Medicine on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 A.M.; and Dr. Ball in Surgery on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 A.M. Opportunities are also afforded to Students for examining cases of Throat, Ear, and Eye Diseases, as well as for performing minor surgical operations and bandaging.

Demonstrations are given upon Diseases of the Skin.

Pathology.

Pathological and Bacteriological Demonstrations will be given each Friday, at 10.30 A.M., by Dr. O'Sullivan during the Winter and Summer Sessions in the new Pathological Laboratory, and Students of the Hospital will have the opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of this important branch of medicine.

X-Ray Department.

This department is under the control of Dr. E. J. Watson, and opportunities are given to the members of the Hospital Class of seeing the various applications of the X-Rays to the diagnosis and treatment of injury and disease.

Hospital Attendance and Clinical Lectures.

The payment of Twelve Guineas entitles a Student to the

benefits of Hospital attendance and Clinical teaching for the Winter and Summer Sessions, commencing October 1st.

Fee for Winter Session only.—EIGHT GUINEAS.
Fee for Summer Session only.—FIVE GUINEAS.

N.B.—The Fees will be received by Dr. Taylor (Hon. Sec.), or by any other Member of the Hospital Staff.

THE HAUGHTON CLINICAL MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Clinical Medals and Prizes will be awarded in Medicine and in Surgery, respectively, in accordance with the will of the late Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Candidates who fail to obtain these Medals and Prizes will be awarded Special Certificates in Medicine and in Surgery, provided they show sufficient merit.

The Examination will consist of:—

(1) Written Reports, with commentaries on Medical or Surgical cases, recorded by the Candidate while acting as Clinical Clerk, Dresser, or Resident Pupil. These Reports must be handed in to Dr. Taylor *not later than a week before the Examination.*

(2) A Clinical Examination.

(3) An Oral Examination. This will be conducted publicly by the Staff, and will embrace the Theories of Medicine and Surgery, respectively.

The next Examination will be held on Monday, April 24th, 1905.

Resident Surgeon.

A Resident Surgeon, with salary, is elected annually in the month of December.

Resident Pupils.

Four Resident Pupils are appointed each half-year. Candidates for the post must have completed a period of three years' attendance at the Hospital, or have already paid the Fees for the Session during which they wish to act. The appointments are made at the end of April and October. Applications should be lodged with Dr. Taylor, Hon. Sec.

Surgical Dressers and Clinical Clerks.

Six Surgical Dressers and six Clinical Clerks are appointed each month. The names of those wishing to act should be given to the Resident Surgeon.

The Practice of this Hospital is open to Students of Medicine in attendance in Schools other than the School of Physic, the Certificates being recognised by the Royal University and the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	The School of the Catholic University.

The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.	Mercer's Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Meath Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.	Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
Jervis-street Infirmary.	St. Vincent's Hospital.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.	

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.	National Maternity.
Coombe.	

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire,	University of Madras,
University of Adelaide,	University of Melbourne,
University of Bombay,	University of Otago,
University of Calcutta,	University of Sydney,
University of Lahore,	University of Toronto,
	M'Gill College,

are recognised as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

A. W. Panton, M.A., SC.D., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

M. W. J. Fry, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, M.A., HON. M. INST. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

J. T. Jackson, M.A., Assistant to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

Sydney Young, SC.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner,
W. C. Ramsden, } Assistants to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, M.A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, M.A.I., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., M.A., WH. EX., M.I.C.E.I., Assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering, and Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

P. S. Sheardown, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company, Lecturer in Electric Traction.

Wm. Tatlow, B.A.I., M.I.C.E.I., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).
Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. III. and IV., props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.
Any two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.

And any one of the following three Languages:—

Greek, any two Greek authors of the Candidate's choice.
French, Voltaire, Charles XII.
German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen.

The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages into English, and passages for translation from English into the same.

If successful in passing this Examination, he must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, at which period of the year only can a Student join the classes.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary

Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering, being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing in the School of Students thus specializing, will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

The regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held in Michaelmas Term, and there is a corresponding Supplemental Examination (for those of the Class who do not pass in Michaelmas) at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to insure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

The attendance of the Middle and Junior Classes in the School during Trinity Term is not compulsory for the fortnight preceding the annual Examination of these Classes.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . .	£15	0	0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of One Guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistant deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below :—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in Practical Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term ; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, in the practical study of a small steam engine, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following :—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the third year demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A small Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction in testing their efficiency by means of indicator diagrams, measurement of water, coal, and gas consumption, &c.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amslar's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and

cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Barry's Railway Appliances; Seddon's Builders' Work.

Books of Reference.—Gilespie's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American); Usil's Surveying.

To the Senior Class

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Latham's Sanitary Engineering; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works; Roorkee Experiments on the Ganges Canal. Crimp on Sewage Disposal Works. Turner and Barton's Treatises on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending moment and shearing force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator: (*Trans.* Institute of Engineers, Scotland, 1889). The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a method of examining strained glass prisms on the polariscope, and drawing the lines with a mechanical pen as described by Peter Alexander, M.A., in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Levy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets after Stoney.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Fuller's inverse graphic construction. The construction of tables from the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads.

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Componed Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Levy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Levy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves over the concrete plans, specifications, and detached drawings submitted at the Final Examination in the following October. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary convertors, boostors.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary convertor, continuous current dynamo, a potentrometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current will be available as soon as the new Corporation Electric Light Station is completed.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

Library of Trinity College.

THE Library is open from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., in summer, and from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock, P. M., in winter, *i.e.* from November 1 to February 1. The Reading-room is open from 10 o'clock, A.M. to 6 o'clock, P.M., and from 7 to 10 o'clock. P.M. (except as stated below), but the door leading to the Library is closed when the Library itself is closed. The only week-days on which the Library is closed are as follows: Christmas Day and the three days following; Good Friday; Easter Eve; Easter Monday[a]; Monday in Whitsun week[b]; the King's Birthday; for a fortnight in July (see Almanac for dates), and the first Monday in August; while for the rest of July and August the Reading-room closes at 4 p.m.

Permanent or life admission to the Library is only granted to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.[c] The Librarian is empowered to issue tickets of admission to the Library for six months to all Students having their names on the College Books, who have passed the final Examination of the Senior Freshman Class. He is likewise empowered to issue similar tickets to Students in either of the Freshman Classes, upon special application, to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows. These tickets are renewable on the expiration of the term, if the Student applying shall continue to keep his name on the Books.

Strangers, not Students or Graduates, on being admitted by the Provost and Senior Fellows to the privilege of reading in the Library, receive from the Librarian tickets of admission for six months, these tickets being renewable on the expiration of that term, on application to the Librarian.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library. Dr. Challoner and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

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[a] Order of the Board, December 14, 1878.
[b] Order of the Board, June 26, 1880.
[c] Decree of the Board and Visitors, February 21, 1856.

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College,

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid., p. 102.

and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M. A.; John Lyon, M. A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A. D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A. D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M. D.; Cornelius

* The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
"Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1. 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verpruil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary."

Higden; and Edward Worth, M. D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L. T. C. D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book

published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

Presentations made to the Library between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904:—

A Collection of Theological and Mathematical Books from the library of the Rev. George Salmon, Provost of Trinity College.

1. Webb's Intellectualism of Locke, with Mansel's Notes.
2. Gesenius De Inscriptione Punica.
   From Rev. Dr. Abbott, S.F.T.C.D.

A Description and History of Powerscourt. By Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.
From Author.

The History of Two Ulster Manors. By the Earl of Belmore.
From Author.

The Eternity of Future Punishment. Two Sermons by George Salmon, D.D. (1864.)
From Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's.

Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores: edited by Rt. Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.
From Editor.

Life and Campaigns of Hugh, First Viscount Gough. By R. S. Rait: 2 vols.
From Viscount Gough.

Two Burmese MSS.
From Rt. Rev. Bishop Stack.

1. The Bonnell Letters, 1659–99: a manuscript copy of letters relating to Ireland from the Strype Correspondence.
2. Some Notes on the Irish Judiciary in the reign of Charles II.
   From F. Elrington Ball.

An article on the Bonnell letters.
From C. Litton Falkiner, M.A.

The Hamilton MS.
From Col. Rowan Hamilton, Killyleagh.

The Epistle of Othea to Hector. (Roxburghe Club, 1904.)
From the Marquess of Bath.

1. Cancionero de Galanes. Diego de Vera. 1625.
2. Os Lusiadas de Luys de Camoēs, 1626.
3. Historia de la Virgen Madre de Dios Maria. Ant. de Mendoça Escovar. 1618. 2 tomos.
4. Obras de Garcilasso de la Vega, 1626.
5. Obras de Francisco de Figueroa, 1626.
6. Silvia de Lysardo. Lourenço Craesbeck. 1626.
7. Secunda parte de la Araucana de Erzilla, 1578.
8. Cronica del Cid, 1512.
9. Romances Sacadas de Historias Antiguas: Sepulveda, 1551.

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[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801. (41 Geo. III. cap. 107.) By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

10. Rimas de Lope de Vega, 1609. 2 tomos.
11. Obras de Francisco de la Torre, 1631.
12. Cancionero llamado Vergelde Amores, 1551.
13. Arrepentimiento. P. Sanchez. 1642.
14. Conversion. Fr. H. Torres. 1632.
15. Curioso tratado de tres romances. Fr. A. Ortiz. 1639.
16. Exposicion de los siete Psalmos penitenciales. Fr. Hernando de Jesus. 1632.
17. Exposicion del Miserere. P. M. F. Luys de Leon. 1632.
18. Coronica del cauallero el Cid, 1526.
19. Mozarabic Initials and Miniatures, 1904.

Facsimile reprints from Archer M. Huntington, New York.

1. Erasmi Colloquia. (*Dublin* (?), 1710.)
2. The Elements of Astronomy. (*Cork*, 1850.)
3. Ireland vindicated. By J. Jackson. (*Newry*, 1840.)
4. The Reformer. By J. Connery. (*Limerick*, 1833.)
5. The Trial of J. Browder. (*Limerick*, 1818.)
6. A true History of Bernard Reilly. (*Ballinamore.*)
7. List of books, &c., printed at Cork in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in eight parts.

From E. R. M'C. Dix.

1. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland. Programme of Munster Meeting, 1903.
2. Notes on Askeaton, II., III.
3. On the external Evidences bearing on the historic character of the "Wars of Torlough," by John, son of Rory Macgrath.
4. The Ancient Forts of Ireland.
5. Notes on the Antiquities of Ardmore.
6. History and Antiquities of St. Catherine's Old Abbey, Co. Limerick. By J. Wardell and T. J. W.

From T. J. Westropp, M.A.

Coin of Elizabeth, 1602.

From F. H. Cosgrave, Kilsallaghan.

1. Jubilé de Léopold Delisle. 2. Facsimile de livres copiés pour Charles V.

From Professor E. P. Wright, M.D.

1. Lectures on Quaternions in Japanese. 2. Calcul des Triquaternions. Par G. Comberiac. 3. The Algebra of Space. By Ronald Ross. 4. Bibliography of Quaternions. By A. Macfarlane.

From the Astronomer Royal, Dunsink.

1. Some Extensions of the Theory of Screws. 2. Obituary notice George Salmon. By Sir Robert S. Ball.

From Author.

The Industrial Future of Ireland: Auditor's Address at College Historical Society. By J. M. Fitzgerald, B.A.

From Author.

Alaska Boundary Tribunal: the British Case. In 5 vols.

From the Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.

Lady Meux MS. No. 6. The Book of Paradise, the Syriac texts ed., with an English translation by E. A. W. Budge. 2 vols.

From Lady Meux.

Eikon Basilike. The editions of 1648 and 1649.
From Rev. Dr. Lawlor.

Verulamania. By By Sir E. Sullivan, Bart.
From Author.

1. Records of Cape Colony. By G. Mc C. Theal, LL.D. Vols. 16 to 18 (1823–24).
2. Records of South-Eastern Africa, collected by G. Mc C. Theal, LL.D., in 9 vols.
From Dr. Theal on behalf of the Cape Government.

The Nobility of Women. By William Bercher, 1559. Printed for Roxburghe Club.
From C. B. Marlay.

Crombie's Clavis Gymnasii: ed. 5ta.
From M. J. M'Gauran, B.A.

The early Christian Monuments of Scotland. By J. Romilly Allen.
From Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Collections and notes, No. 7. Luther tracts.
From Earl of Crawford, Haigh Hall, Wigan.

1. A Bibliography of Western Hindi, including Hindostani.
2. The early publications of the Serampore missionaries. 3. Modern Indo-Aryan alphabets of N. W. India. By G. A. Grierson, C.I.E.
From Author.

Rectorial Addresses delivered in the Universities of Aberdeen, 1835–1900, ed. by P. J. Anderson, M.A.
From Editor.

Report upon the state of Public Health, &c., in Dublin during 1902. By Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.
From Author.

Reports on the Flora of Mauritius. By Surg.-Major H. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
From Author.

Liverpool Public Libraries; a History. By P. Cowell.
From Corporation of Liverpool.

A Tibetan-English dictionary. By Sarat Chandra Das, C. I. E., revised by G. Sandberg and A. W. Heyde.
From the Government of Bengal.

Codex Vaticanus No. 3773. An Old Mexican Pictorial MS. elucidated by E. Seler.
From M. Le Duc de Loubat.

The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories: W. Dowson, M.D., director.
From Director.

The Attorney-General *v.* The Trustees of the British Museum. Report of the trial in the case of the Irish Gold ornaments.
From Sir Edward Carson.

Chiesa Cattolica Riformata d'Italia: Liturgia.
From the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., D.C.L., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Visio Monachi de Eynsham. Ed. H. Thurston, S.J.
From Editor.

A List of Books, Californiana and the Pacific, in the Library of Augustin S. Macdonald.
From A. S. Macdonald, California.

The Philosophy of the Spirit. By C. R. Shaffer.
From Author, Pennsylvania.

Mundari Grammar. By Rev. J. Hoffman.
From Bengal Government.

The Light of Buddha. By S. Kuroda.
From Dairoku-Kyoku-Kyomusho, Japan.

Collotype reproductions of three fragments of Irish Sacramentaries to illustrate his article in the Journal of Theological Studies, Oct., 1903.
From Rev. H. M. Bannister, M.A., Oxford.

Autobiography and Reminiscences of William Macquarie Cooper, Dean of Sydney.
From Miss K. French, London.

1. Record of the Jubilee Celebrations of the University of Sydney.
2. The Union Book, 1902.
From Registrar, University of Sydney.

A Volume of Pamphlets and Reports.
From Rev. Canon H. Vere White, M.A.

Holy Bible, with Engravings by C. J. Vosscher. (*Amsterdam*, 1679.)
From Rev. J. J. Dillon, B.D., Rector of Rathmichael.

On the Reflection of Screw-systems, and allied questions. By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S.
From Author, Cambridge.

Catalogus codicum MSS. qui in Bibliotheca Monasterii Einsidlensis servantur. Descripsit P. Gabriel Meier, O.S.B. Tomus I.
From The Librarian.

La Luna é la calamita del Mondo. G. Borredon.
From Author, Ischia.

Training *versus* Heredity: a Lecture. By Professor Richard J. Anderson, M.D.
From Author.

The Descent and Kinship of Patrick, Master of Gray. By Peter Gray.
From Author, Carnoustie.

Official Guide to Harvard University: edited by W. G. Brown.
From H. L. Wheeler, M.A., Boston.

Index to Deering's Nottinghamia: compiled by R. C. Chicken, F.R.C.S.
From Compiler, Nottingham.

The Folliotts of Londonderry and Chester. By Sir Edmund T. Bewley, M.A., LL.D.
From Author.

For King and Country: a Record of Philanthropic Work in connection with the South African War, 1899–1902. By Colonel Gildea, C.V.O., C.B.
From Author.

Fractional Distillation. By Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
From Author.

Handbook and Anniversary Reports of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York.
From Secretary.

Vetus Testamentum Graecum. (*Amstelodami*, 1633.)
From William Dawson, Dublin.

Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina. 2 tomes.
From RR. PP. Bollandistes, Brussels.

Harvard University. The College of the University of Pennsylvania. Montreal. By H. L. Wheeler.
From Author, Public Library, Boston.

Biographical notice of J. P. Lesley. By B. S. Lyman.
From Author, Philadelphia.

Letter upon the Students of Oxford in 1549, by Nicholas Grimalde. Collation of Rectors, High Halden. The Grimaldi family in the Golden Book of Genoa, &c.
From Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M.A., London.

Peter Idle: Instructions to his son. Thesis von Fritz Miessner.
From Author, Greifswald.

Diagnostik der Nervenkrankheiten in mnemotechnischer Behandlung. Von Dr. Fr. Fuchs.
From Author, Poulheim bei Köln.

Academic Theses for 1902–3.
From University, Heidelberg.

Collected Sermons and Addresses.
From Rev. Canon Hemphill, D.D.

County of London: Sketches of Bridges over the Thames. Published by Walter Emden.
From Publisher, Putney.

Catalogue of MSS. in Royal Library, Copenhagen. Vol. I.
From Librarian.

Aristotle's Musical Problems. By James Green.
From Author, Worcester, Mass.

Notes on French History, Feudal Nobility, and Royal House: 2 vols. By Temple Prime.
From Mrs. Prime, Huntington, N. Y.

Irish University Education; a Plea for Fair Play. By William Delany, S.J. 1st and 2nd eds.
From President, University College, Dublin.

Training and Control of Rivers on the Guide Bank System. By F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E.
From Author, Simla.

Radcliffe Observatory Observations. Repr. from Royal Astronomical Society. By A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.
From Author, Oxford.

Church Hymnal with tunes, 1864.
From Mr. R. Justin.

The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company. By G. H. Montague.
From Messrs. Harper, N.Y.

Reports of the Mosely Educational Commission to U.S.A., 1903.
From Alfred Mosely.

The Succession of the Chiefs of Ireland. By Rev. T. A. O'Morchoe.
From Author, Kiltiernan.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of St. Augustine's Chapel, New York.
From Rev. Dr. Kimber, Vicar.

Le la littérature didactique du moyen âge s'adressant spécialement aux femmes. Par Alice A. Hentsch.
From Secretary, Girton College.

Geometric Construction of the regular Decagon and Pentagon inscribed in a Circle. By Major H. H. Ludlow.
From Author, Mississippi.

Mineral Systems. By E. J. Chapman.
From Mrs. Chapman, Hampton Wick.

Die Glaubwürdigkeit des irenäischen Zeugnisses über die Abfassung des vierten kanonischen Evangeliums. Von F. S. Gutjahr.
From University of Graz.

Mystic Poems. By A. Justin Townsend.
From Author, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.

Keltic Researches. By E. W. B. Nicholson.
From Author, Oxford.

"The Times" Competition: Answers. Ed. by Leslie Ashe.
From Editor.

1. The Premaxilla in Primates.
2. Ancient Hibernia and the Hibernians. By R. J. Anderson, M.D.
From Author, Galway.

1. Memoir of the Konkun. By T. B. Jervis.
2. Tracts and Reprints on Coins and Measures. By T. B. Jervis and others.
From Cav. W. P. Jervis, Turin.

The Voice of America on Kishineff.
From Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.

Tracts and Papers on Irish Antiquities. By Henry F. Berry, M.A.
From Author.

Memoirs contributed to Scientific Journals. By L. E. Bertin.
From Author, Paris.

Contributions to Practical Medicine: 4th ed. By Sir James Sawyer.
From Author.

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum, Vol. xvi.
From W. H. Rylands, Bromley.

1. St. Patrick's Liturgy. 2. Aeonian Suffering. By Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore.
From Author.

Menippea. By Dr. James Henry.
From Miss Malone.

Major Alpin's Ancestors and Descendants.
From P. J. Anderson, M.A., Aberdeen.

De Deo lapso: Thesim Univ. Paris. proponebat J. S. Kennard.
From Author.

Religion of the Civilised.
From Messrs. Claridge, Bombay.

Thomas Moore and his first editions. By Andrew Gibson.
From Author, Belfast.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1887,	212,038	September, 1896,	241,818
,, 1889,	218,241	,, 1897,	244,887
,, 1890,	221,336	,, 1898,	251,876
,, 1891,	224,586	,, 1899,	257,323
,, 1892,	228,037	,, 1900,	264,075
,, 1893,	231,538	,, 1901,	269,939
,, 1894,	235,093	,, 1902,	275,110
,, 1895,	238,606	,, 1903,	280,741

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause,[a] the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

[a] "Librum nullum, seu impressum, seu manuscriptum, vel ipse Bibliothecarius é Bibliothecâ asportabit, alicui vel inde asportandum, aut mutuo dandum tradet, nec ab aliquo asportandum inde permittet, nisi compingendi vel reparandi causâ."—*Stat.* 18 Vict. vol. ii. p. 97.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 p.m., during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Museums of Trinity College.

THE principal Museums which are used for the purposes of practical instruction in Trinity College are the following:—

1. Museum of Natural Philosophy.
2. Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.
3. Museum of Anthropology.
4. Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
5. Museum of Engineering Models.
6. Museum of Surgical and Medical Pathology.
7. Museum of Materia Medica.
8. Herbarium and Botanical Laboratory.

I.—MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

II.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor, in the pier-cases between the windows, and in the centre floor-cases. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds. The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of

Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory and Reading-room in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens. The Reading-room contains preparations illustrating the principal animal types, and a small number of standard text-books.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

III.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

Curator—CHARLES R. BROWNE, M.D.

A portion of the Zoological Museum has been fitted up for an anthropometric Laboratory. It is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the Medical year, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., free of charge.

IV.—MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

V.—MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

VI.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. BENNETT, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VII.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M. D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D.

Curator of Gardens.—F. W. BURBIDGE, M.A.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Professor.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

Attached to the Herbarium is a Botanical Laboratory, furnished with the necessary means for research. Students reading for the Moderatorship in Natural Science, or for Honors in Botany, have the preference in entering their names for practical work. A fee of 10*s.* is payable each Term to cover cost of reagents, &c. During the lecture periods of each Term the Assistant to the Professor of Botany attends and gives demonstrations as needed. Fresh material is received, as required, from the Botanical Gardens. Prizes to the extent of £5 are given by the Professor for competition among the members of the Senior Sophister class.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Curator of Gardens—F. W. BURBIDGE.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner, or original Garden, contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

The Gardens are open to Students on week-days—in summer, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.; and in winter, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Strangers to Dublin are also admitted on presenting their cards; and all other visitors, by orders from the Provost, any of the Fellows, or the Professor of Botany.

Buildings of Trinity College.[a]

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1758 and 1761, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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[a] For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard

Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 36 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room and Laboratory, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are:—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 274), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 274), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 272), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1903–1904.

Michaelmas Term, 1903.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Reduce
$$x - 3 - \{4x - 5[3 - 4(5 - x) + (16 - 7x)]\}.$$

2. Find the simplest value of
$$(b - c)(a - b - c) + (c - a)(b - c - a) + (a - b)(c - a - b).$$

3. Solve the equation
$$\frac{x-4}{3} - \frac{3x-5}{7} = \frac{2x-4}{4} - \frac{2x-2}{3}.$$

4. Solve the equations
$$3x - 4y = 33,$$
$$5x + 6y = -2.$$

5. Write down the factors of the expressions
$$x^2 + x - 2, \quad x^2 - x - 6, \quad x^2 - 4x + 3;$$
and express
$$\frac{x+3}{x^2+x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-4x+3} - \frac{x+1}{x^2-x-6}$$
as a single fraction.

6. Divide $4x^4 - 37x^2 + 9$ by $2x^2 - 5x - 3$.

7. Which is the better investment—$2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at 88, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cents. at 96?

8. A person buys teas at 3*s.* per lb., and 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., respectively: how should he mix them, so that the price of the mixture may be 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.?

9. Find the simple interest on £986 3*s.* 4*d.* for 3 years and 4 months, at 3 per cent. per annum.

10. Find the value of $\sqrt{1{\cdot}7}$ to three places of decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. State briefly circumstances which led to the Norman Conquest of England.

2. What important legal reforms were introduced by—(*a*) Henry II., (*b*) Edward I.?

3. What steps were made in the progress to religious or political liberty in each of the following years:—1215, 1258, 1265, 1628, 1679, 1689, 1828, 1829?

4. Who were—Anselm, Bacon (Francis), Chaucer, Cobden, Dryden, Hastings (Warren), Laud, Vasco di Gama, Wilkes?

5. Note the chief events which marked the administration of Oliver Cromwell.

6. Name the ten largest ports of the United Kingdom in order of commerce, and say in what county each is situated.

7. Locate the following islands, name the capital of each, and the country to which it belongs:—Cuba, Madeira, Jamaica, Mauritius, Java.

8. Trace the course of each of the following rivers, and mention one town on each:—Amazon, Elbe, Garonne, Murray, Severn.

9. What five states border on Lake Constance?

10. Where are—Belgrade, Bogota, Georgetown, Grahamstown, Monastir, Pittsburg, Quetta, Santiago, Sofia, Westport?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

Caesar seems to have made his last arrangements in secret, and concealed his design till the moment he had fixed for its accomplishment. On the morning of the fifteenth he sent forward some cohorts to the river, while he remained himself at Ravenna, and showed himself at a public spectacle throughout the day. He invited company to his table, and entertained them with his usual ease and affability. It was not till sunset that he made an excuse for a brief absence, and then, mounting a car yoked with mules, hired from a mill in the vicinity, hastened with only a few attendants to overtake his soldiers at the appointed spot. In his anxiety to avoid the risk of being encountered and his movements divulged, he left the high road and soon lost his way in the by-paths of the country.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. TYRRELL.

[Choose *one* of the following as the subject of a short Essay.]

I.

Develop the following passage, illustrating the misuse of ready-made phrases:—

'Avoid the use of ready-made phrases. When they present themselves, as they will do, reject them. Realise your thought clearly, and you will find that its complete expression demands a new phrase invented, word by word, especially for it. Your business is to invent that phrase, and to make it simple and natural. The use of trite phrases leads not only to dulness, but to exaggeration and misstatement.'

Or,

II.

Give some account of any work of imagination (in prose or in verse) which you admire (not which other people admire, or which you have been told to admire).

Or,

III.

Characterise the *style* of Swift, *or* of Gibbon, *or* of Macaulay.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Translate into English:—

On ne peut vraiment rien trouver de plus délicieux, de plus retiré que ce petit village perdu au milieu des roches, intéressant par son double côté marin et pastoral. Tous pêcheurs ou laboureurs, les gens d'ici ont l'abord rude, peu engageant. Ils ne vous invitent pas à rester chez eux, au contraire. Peu à peu pourtant ils s'humanisent, et l'on est étonné de voir sous ces durs accueils des êtres naïfs et bons. Ils ressemblent bien à leur pays, à ce sol rocailleux et résistant, si minéral, que les routes — même au soleil — prennent une teinte noire pailletée d'étincelles de cuivre ou d'étain. La côte qui met à nu ce terrain pierreux est austère, farouche, hérissée. Ce sont des éboulements, des falaises à pic, des grottes creusées par la lame, où elle s'engouffre et mugit. Lorsque la marée se retire, on voit des écueils à perte de vue sortant des flots leurs dos de monstres, tout reluisants et blanchis d'écume, comme des cachalots gigantesques échoués.

Or,—

Auf einer der Felseninseln Schottlands lebten vor vielen Jahren zwei Fischer in glücklicher Eintracht. Sie waren beide unverheirathet,

hatten auch sonst keine Angehörigen, und ihre gemeinsame Arbeit, obgleich verschieden angewendet, nährte sie beide. Im Alter kamen sie einander ziemlich nahe, aber von Person und an Gemüthsart glichen sie einander nicht mehr, als ein Adler und ein Seekalb.

Kaspar Strumpf war ein kurzer, dicker Mensch mit einem breiten fetten Vollmondsgesicht und gutmüthig lachenden Augen, denen Gram und Sorge fremd zu sein schienen. Er war nicht nur fett, sondern auch schläfrig und faul, und ihm fielen daher die Arbeiten des Hauses, Kochen und Backen, das Stricken der Netze zum eigenen Fischfang und zum Verkaufe, auch ein grosser Theil der Bestellung ihres kleinen Feldes anheim. Ganz das Gegentheil war sein Gefährte; lang und hager, mit kühner Habichtsnase und scharfen Augen, war er als der thätigste und glücklichste Fischer, der unternehmendste Kletterer nach Vögeln, der fleissigste Feldarbeiter auf den Inseln, und dabei als der geldgierigste Händler auf dem Markte zu Kirchwall bekannt; aber da seine Waaren gut und sein Wandel frei von Betrug war, so handelte Jeder gern mit ihm, und Wilm Falke (so nannten ihn seine Landsleute) und Kaspar Strumpf, mit welchem Ersterer trotz seiner Habsucht gerne seinen schwer errungenen Gewinn theilte, hatten nicht nur eine gute Nahrung, sondern waren auch auf gutem Wege, einen gewissen Grad von Wohlhabenheit zu erlangen.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

The little republic to which I gave laws, was regulated in the following manner: By sunrise we all assembled in our common apartment, the fire being previously kindled by the servant. After we had saluted each other with proper ceremony—for I always thought fit to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys friendship—we all bent in gratitude to that Being who gave us another day. This duty being performed, my son and I went to pursue our usual industry abroad, while my wife and daughters employed themselves in providing breakfast, which was always ready at a certain time. I allowed half an hour for this meal, and an hour for dinner; which time was taken up in innocent mirth between my wife and daughters, and in philosophical arguments between my son and me.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Divide ·04327 by ·00127 to 3 places of decimals.

2. Find the interest on £160 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 20 days.

3. A grocer buys 20 cwt. of sugar for £30. At what rate must he sell per lb. to clear £17 by his bargain?

4. If a man can do two-thirds of a piece of work in 14 days by working 6 hours a day, how many hours a day must he work to finish it in 18 days?

5. Divide £2100 into three parts, which shall be in the ratios of the numbers 3, 4, and 5.

6. Simplify

$$6x^2 - 4x(4 - 5x) - (6x^2 - x)(4 - 5x) - \{(5x^2 - 2x)4 - 5x\}.$$

7. Find the simplest value of

$$\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} - \frac{4y^2}{x^2-y^2}\right)\frac{x+y}{2y}.$$

8. Find the value of

$$\frac{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)+abc}{a+b+c}.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{13} = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{14}.$$

10. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} = 8,$$

$$\frac{y}{3} + \frac{x}{6} = 10.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Define 'equator,' 'latitude,' 'tropics.'
What British possessions lie within the tropics?

2. Trace the course of the River Thames. Name, in order from mouth to source, the chief towns situated on it, and the counties through which it passes, or of which it forms a boundary.

3. Where are Kiel, Kiev, Gottenburg, Lubeck, Liege, Ballarat, Perth (2), Newcastle (4), Cordova (2), Denver?

What countries are separated by the Carpathian mountains, Ural mountains, Pyrenees, Balkan mountains, Altai mountains, Andes, Drakensberg?

4. What English sovereigns contributed most to the foundation or development of English law? Quote facts in support of your answer.

5. Note important events in the years 1258, 1265, 1461, 1485, 1534, 1558, 1588, 1649, 1679, 1701, 1815, 1857.

6. Note, with dates, the most important events in the history of the relations between England and Ireland.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

When he was doing these things, Crœsus the Lydian judged it right to admonish him in the following words: 'O king, do not thou indulge the heat of thy youth and passion in all things, but restrain and hold thyself back: it is a good thing to be prudent, and forethought is wise. Thou however art putting to death men who are of thine own people, condemning them on charges of no moment, and thou art putting to death men's sons also. If thou do many such things, beware lest the Persians make revolt from thee. As for me, thy father Cyrus gave me charge, earnestly bidding me to admonish thee, and suggest to thee that which I should find to be good.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Russia and Japan.
2. Will Protection benefit Ireland?
3. The novels of Charles Dickens.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English:—

I.

Elle rapporta alors à son mari les paroles qu'elle avait entendues entre Gessler et sa suite. Stauffacher indigné se leva, prit en silence son épée suspendue à la muraille, descendit vers le bord du lac des

Quatre-Cantons, se jeta dans une barque de pêcheur, traversa l'eau, et arriva avant la fin de la nuit au village d'Attinghausen, à la porte de son beau-père, nommé Walter Furst.

Walter Furst, avant d'interroger son gendre, fit servir devant lui, suivant la coutume patriarcale, du vin et de la viande, toujours prêts pour les hôtes. Stauffacher repoussa de la main le vin et les mets :

'J'ai fait vœu, dit-il à son beau-père, de ne plus boire de vin et de ne pas approcher de chair de mes lèvres tant que nous serons serfs!'

Le beau-père et le gendre s'assirent, et causèrent à voix basse des outrages de leurs tyrans et des indignations de leurs cœurs. Ils cherchèrent dans leur mémoirs quels étaient ceux de leurs concitoyens qui avaient subi de Gessler les plus impardonnables sévices et que la vengeance, couvant dans leur âme, devait animer le plus à la liberté.

Or,—

II.

Der Professor erklärte ihr die Anordnung, führte sie von einem Schrank zum andern, und wies ihr einzelne, die ihm besonders lieb waren.

„Und du brauchst sie alle?"

„Gelegentlich wohl noch viele andere. Die hier stehen, sind doch nur ein unendlich kleiner Theil der Bücher, welche je gedruckt wurden. Denn seit sie erfunden sind, liegt in ihnen fast Alles, was wir wissen und Bildung nennen. Aber das ist es nicht allein," fuhr er geheimnissvoll fort, „Wenige denken daran, dass ein Buch mehr ist, als ein Werk des schaffenden Geistes, das er von sich absendet, wie der Tischler einen bestellten Sessel. Zwar an jedem Menschenwerk bleibt etwas von der Seele des Menschen hängen, der es gefertigt. Das Buch aber schliesst zwischen seinen Deckeln in Wahrheit den Geist des Menschen ein."

Translate into French *or* German :—

On the 16th of September, King James II. expired at St. Germains. Ever since the peace of Ryswick, which extinguished his hopes of regaining the English crown, he had abandoned himself to all the austerities of his temper and his religion; and some time before his decease he had fallen into a kind of lethargy. Louis paid him a visit as he lay on his deathbed; and in the presence of his attendants, whom he would not suffer to withdraw, and who wept at once for joy and grief, he declared his intention of acknowledging James Francis Edward, son of James II., as king of Great Britain and Ireland.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 - 19x - 28}{8x^3 - 10x^2 - 31x - 7}.$$

2. Find the simplest value of

$$1 + \cfrac{x}{1 + x + \cfrac{2x}{1 - x}}.$$

3. Solve the equations
$$5x - 4y - 7z = 26,$$
$$7x + 5y + 4z = -23,$$
$$-4x + 7y - 5z = -11.$$

4. Find the equation whose roots are $-2 + 3\sqrt{5}$, $-2 - 3\sqrt{5}$.

5. Solve the equations
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 37,$$
$$x - y = 7.$$

6. Find the price of eggs per dozen when two less in a shilling's worth raises the price one penny per dozen.

7. Prove that $a - 2a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2a^{\frac{1}{4}}b^{\frac{3}{4}} + 2a^{-\frac{1}{4}}b^{\frac{5}{4}} + a^{-\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{3}{2}} + b$ is an exact square.

8. Find to the nearest penny the rent of 180 acres 3 roods 30 perches at £1 16*s.* 10*d.* per acre.

9. Find to three places of decimals the value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 1}$.

10. Express as a recurring decimal

$$6\cdot\dot{7} + 8\cdot\dot{5}\dot{6} - 14\cdot\dot{9}\dot{0}\dot{9}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Express in degrees, minutes, and seconds the angle whose circular measure is ·615.

2. Express $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\cot A$, $\sec A$, and $\operatorname{cosec} A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

If
$$\tan A = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{2mn},$$
find the values of the other trigonometrical functions.

3. Give a definition of the cosine of an angle that will apply to angles greater than 90°.

Find cos 210° and cos 300°.

4. If a, b, c be the sides, and A, B, C the opposite angles of a triangle, prove the formulæ

(1) $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$ = diameter of circumscribing circle;

(2) $bc \sin A = ca \sin B = ab \sin C$ = twice the area.

5. Give any method for solving a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given.

6. $a = 500, \quad b = 300, \quad C = 70° 30'$:

find A and B, being given

$$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300, \quad L\cot 35° 15' = 10\cdot 1507464,$$
$$L\tan 19° 28' 50'' = 9\cdot 5486864.$$

7. Prove the formulæ

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B,$$
$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

8. If $A + B + C = 90°$, prove that

$$\tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A = 1.$$

9. Simplify $\dfrac{\cos A - \cos 3A + \cos 5A - \cos 7A}{\sin A - \sin 3A + \sin 5A - \sin 7A}$.

10. If $3 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 5$, find $\sin x$.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

[A.]

Translate:—

I.

ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ᾖ χαλεπόν, ὦ ἄνδρες, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χαλεπώτερον πονηρίαν· θᾶττον γὰρ θανάτου θεῖ. καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἅτε βραδὺς ὢν καὶ πρεσβύτης ὑπὸ τοῦ βραδυτέρου ἑάλων, οἱ δ' ἐμοὶ κατήγοροι ἅτε δεινοὶ καὶ ὀξεῖς ὄντες ὑπὸ τοῦ θάττονος, τῆς κακίας. καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἄπειμι ὑφ' ὑμῶν θανάτου δίκην ὄφλων, οὗτοι δ' ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ὠφληκότες μοχθηρίαν καὶ ἀδικίαν. καὶ ἐγώ τε τῷ τιμήματι ἐμμένω καὶ οὗτοι. ταῦτα μέν που ἴσως οὕτω καὶ ἔδει σχεῖν, καὶ οἶμαι αὐτὰ μετρίως ἔχειν.—PLATO.

II.

Ἀριστοκράτης μὲν τὸ εὐώνυμον ἔχων ἡγεῖτο πεντεκαίδεκα ναυσί, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διομέδων ἑτέραις πεντεκαίδεκα· ἐπετέτακτο δὲ Ἀριστοκράτει μὲν Περικλῆς, Διομέδοντι δὲ Ἐρασινίδης· παρὰ δὲ Διομέδοντα οἱ Σάμιοι δέκα ναυσὶν ἐπὶ μιᾶς τεταγμένοι· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Σάμιος ὀνόματι Ἵππεύς· ἐχόμεναι δὲ αἱ τῶν ταξιάρχων δέκα, καὶ αὗται ἐπὶ μιᾶς· ἐπὶ δὲ ταύταις αἱ τῶν ναυάρχων τρεῖς, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι ἦσαν ξυμμαχίδες. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν κέρας Πρωτόμαχος εἶχε πεντεκαίδεκα ναυσί· παρὰ δ' αὐτὸν Θρασύλος ἑτέραις πεντεκαίδεκα· ἐπετέτακτο δὲ Πρωτομάχῳ μὲν Λυσίας, ἔχων τὰς ἴσας ναῦς· Θρασύλῳ δὲ Ἀριστογένης. οὕτω δ' ἐτάχθησαν, ἵνα μὴ διέκπλουν διδοῖεν· χεῖρον γὰρ ἔπλεον.—Xenophon.

(*a*) Parse—ἀνήχθησαν, τυχόντες, λειφθέντας, ἀπεβίβασε, τιμήσασθαι, ἐξελθών.

(*b*) State what you know of the characteristic teaching of Socrates.

[B.]

Translate:—

I.

Quin sic attendite, iudices. Nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis (liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et quae volunt sic intuentur ut ea cernimus quae videmus) fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit—quid vultu extimuistis? quonam modo ille vos vivus adficeret, quod mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? si ipse Cn. Pompeius—qui ea virtute ac fortuna est ut ea potuerit semper quae nemo praeter illum—si is inquam potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse?—Cicero.

II.

Gens, quae cremata fortis ab Ilio
Iactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra
Natosque maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

Non hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,
Monstrumve summisere Colchi
Maius Echioniaeve Thebae.

Horace.

(*a*) Parse—diruit, pepulit, apprecati, procudit, cessit, ignoscatur.

(*b*) Scan the first of the above stanzas of Horace.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

In the same year Catilina was accused by P. Clodius Pulcher, afterwards the notorious enemy of Cicero, because of his cruel oppression of the province of Africa. But he succeeded in buying off his accuser, so that the latter was wholly on his side in the challenging of the jury, and carried on the prosecution languidly. But although Catilina had also bribed the judges, and the most influential men had exerted themselves on his side at the trial, he narrowly escaped condemnation. The intervention of this trial had hindered Catilina from renewing his candidature for the consulship in this year, but he let it be known that he would stand in the following year.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Subject:

Unseasonable rain.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1903.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Draw a diagram to represent the form and relative positions of the constellations: Ursa Minor, Cassiopeia, the Square of Pegasus, Andromeda, and Perseus.

2. Describe briefly the astronomical observations necessary to determine the diameter of the Sun when its parallax is given.

3. The Sun's horizontal parallax, according to Hipparchus, is 3′; according to more accurate observations, it is 8″·8. Find the distance of the Sun on these two assumptions.

4. How may the points of the compass be determined by means of the shadow cast by a vertical stick?

5. Explain fully why the average temperature varies with the seasons.

6. How did Kepler trace the form of the Earth's orbit?

7. What are the respective positions (relative to the Sun) of Jupiter and Venus when brightest? Give reasons.

8. How is the periodic time of the Moon determined?

9. The corrected meridian altitudes (measured from the north point) of a star are 87° 5′ 6″, and 54° 3′ 2″. Find the latitude of the place.

10. State Newton's law of universal gravitation. Explain why all celestial bodies do not collect *en masse* under the influence of their mutual attractions.

MR. KENNEDY.

Ethics—Stewart and Butler.

1. Explain what is meant by the immutability of moral distinctions. How did Hobbes arrive at the ultimate standards of morality?

2. Enumerate the principles which co-operate with the Moral Faculty in their influence on conduct.
Show plainly (*a*) the use, and (*b*) the inadequacy, of each of these principles.

3. What is the distinction drawn between Moral and Physical evils?
How does Stewart treat each of the three celebrated theories proposed to solve the difficulty of the origin of evil?

4. In the *Analogy* what has Butler to say to some men who seem to think the only character of the Author of Nature to be that of simple, absolute benevolence?
In the *Dissertation* how does he show that, were God's moral character merely that of benevolence, yet ours is not so?
Stewart points out two kinds of benevolence?

5. Where there is no self-denial there is no virtue, some people seem to think: define Butler's teaching clearly.
Where there is self-denial there is no virtue, was Aristotle's doctrine. Stewart gives the explanation of this apparent paradox?

6. Explain the statement that the notion of necessity with respect to practical subjects is as if it were not true.
This statement contains no reflection upon reason?

7. Give Butler's proofs of the existence of the moral approving and disapproving faculty.
How does Stewart show that this moral faculty is original, and not to be traced, *e.g.*, to prudence or to education?

8. In the Preface to the *Sermons*, how does Butler classify readers?
Stewart mentions that Veracity and the Desire of Knowledge are related to each other: how?

9. How does Butler propose to obviate the scorn which one sees rising upon the faces of certain people when mention is made of a disinterested, generous, or public-spirited action?
Distinguish, after Stewart, Self-love from Selfishness.

10. Separate from each other the chief instances of the abuse of deliberate resentment.
What suggestions of a practical turn does Stewart make about keeping one's temper with a view to insuring one's own happiness?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The graveyard scene in *Hamlet*.
2. The value of Art in education.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

1. What is meant by 'the moment of a force about a given point'? Prove that the algebraic sum of the moments of any two forces about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

2. A circular hole of 2 ft. diameter is made in a circular disc of 6 ft. diameter; if the centre of gravity of the figure be two inches from the centre of the disc, find where the centre of the hole must lie.

3. If the arms of a common balance differ in length by an unknown quantity, show how the true weight of a body can be ascertained.

(*a*) A substance is weighed from both arms of an unequal balance, and its apparent weights are 9 lbs. and 4 lbs.: find the ratio of the lengths of the arms.

4. Define 'energy.' How are the different kinds of energy measured?

5. A man descending uniformly the shaft of a mine with a velocity of 100 feet per minute drops a stone, which reaches the bottom in 2 seconds: through what distance did it fall?

6. A bullet is projected with a velocity of 640 feet per second: find the greatest range on a horizontal plane.

7. A piece of gold of specific gravity 19·25 weighs 134·75 grammes, and, when immersed in water, displaces 8 grammes. Examine whether the gold be hollow, and if it be, find the size of the cavity in cubic centimetres.

8. Describe, and explain the action of, the siphon. What conditions must hold so that it may act?

9. Explain clearly the circumstances under which total reflection is possible. How is it connected with the phenomena of refraction?

10. Given a double convex lens, how can its focal length be determined?

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[A.]

1. Translate:—

ΣΤΡ. καὶ μὴν ὅθεν γε πρῶτον ἠρξάμεσθα λοιδορεῖσθαι
ἐγὼ φράσω· 'πειδὴ γὰρ εἰστιώμεθ', ὥσπερ ἴστε,
πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸν τὴν λύραν λαβόντ' ἐγὼ 'κέλευσα
ᾄσαι Σιμωνίδου μέλος, τὸν Κριόν, ὡς ἐπέχθη.
ὁ δ' εὐθέως ἀρχαῖον εἶν' ἔφασκε τὸ κιθαρίζειν
ᾄδειν τε πίνονθ', ὥσπερεὶ κάχρυς γυναῖκ' ἀλοῦσαν.
ΦΕΙ. οὐ γὰρ τότ' εὐθὺς χρῆν σ' ἅρα τύπτεσθαί τε καὶ πατεῖσθαι,
ᾄδειν κελεύονθ', ὡσπερεὶ τέττιγας ἐστιῶντα;
ΣΤΡ. τοιαῦτα μέντοι καὶ τότ' ἔλεγεν ἔνδον, οἷάπερ νῦν,
καὶ τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἔφασκ' εἶναι κακὸν ποιητήν.
κἀγὼ μόλις μέν, ἀλλ' ὅμως ἠνεσχόμην τὸ πρῶτον·
ἔπειτα δ' ἐκέλευσ' αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ μυρρίνην λαβόντα
τῶν Αἰσχύλου λέξαι τί μοι· κᾆθ' οὗτος εὐθὺς εἶπεν,
ἐγὼ γὰρ Αἰσχύλον νομίζω πρῶτον ἐν ποιηταῖς,
ψόφου πλέων, ἀξύστατον, στόμφακα, κρημνοποιόν.

ARISTOPHANES.

2. Parse and translate—ἔφλα, σεσεῖσθαι, δικαζέσθων, ἐξεκόπην, ἐντετυλίχθαι.

3. (*a*) What does Strepsiades mean by calling Socrates 'the Melian'? (*b*) Explain the allusion in—ὥσπερ Περικλέης εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπώλεσα. (*c*) Whom does Pheidippides regard as the cleverest of poets? (*d*) Who is the 'Paphlagonian tanner' mentioned by the Chorus?

[B.]

1. Translate:—

Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui
Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.
Praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,
Dum mea delectent mala me vel denique fallant,
Quam sapere et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
Qui se credebat miros audire tragoedos,
In vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro;
Cetera qui vitae servaret munia recto
More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,
Et signo laeso non insanire lagenae;
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.

HORACE.

2. Give the English of—toral, opella, concinnus, lama, mediastinus, murteta, fovea, hirudo, merula, cos.

3. Write explanatory notes on—(*a*) tu quotus esse velis rescribe; (*b*) Caerite cera digni; (*c*) Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit; (*d*) hic meret aera liber Sosiis; (*e*) fiet Aristarchus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

On the morning of the nineteenth day, a general attack was made from the Praenestine gate to the Vatican: seven Gothic columns, with their military engines, advanced to the assault: and the Romans, who lined the ramparts, listened with doubt and anxiety to the cheerful assurances of their commander. As soon as the enemy approached the ditch, Belisarius himself drew the first arrow: and such was his strength and dexterity, that he transfixed the foremost of the barbarian leaders. A shout of applause and victory was re-echoed along the wall. He drew a second arrow, and the stroke was followed with the same success and the same acclamation. The Roman general then gave the word that the archers should aim at the teams of oxen: they were instantly covered with mortal wounds: the towers which they drew remained useless and immovable: and a single moment disconcerted the laborious projects of the king of the Goths.—E. GIBBON.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Define *dew-point* and *humidity*.
Explain a method of determining the dew-point, and show how you would thence calculate the humidity.

2. What are the laws of the development of heat in a circuit conveying a current of electricity?
Describe glow and arc lamps.

3. Enunciate the laws of electro-magnetic induction, and describe a series of experiments by which you would investigate them.

4. Explain the formation of nodes and loops in organ-pipes, and why the overtones, given by open and closed pipes, are different.

5. Explain what is meant by polarised light, and describe one method of obtaining a beam of plane-polarised light.

CHEMISTRY.

MR. WERNER.

1. Describe how alcohol may be made to afford the following substances:—(*a*) sulphovinic acid, (*b*) ether or diethyl oxide, (*c*) ethylene or olefiant gas.

2. What volume of air will be required for the complete combustion of a litre of gas, having the composition carbon monoxide 40 per cent., hydrogen 60 per cent.?

3. How may the following substances be synthesised:—(*a*) formic acid, (*b*) benzene, (*c*) urea or carbamide?

4. What do you understand by the terms 'saponification,' and 'hydrolysis,' as used in chemistry? Give examples of each.

5. Briefly point out the chemical relations of the halogen group of elements.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. WARDELL.

[SIX *questions only to be attempted.*]

1. Is it true to say that 'forms of government' are a matter of choice?

2. Write an essay on the chief infirmities and dangers of Representative Government.

3. What was Mr. Hare's 'Reform Bill'?
How does Bagehot criticise this scheme?

4. Consider the objections to the system which compels the heads of departments to retire upon a change of ministry.

5. 'The greatest improvements in the productive powers of Labour . . . seem to have been the effects of the division of labour.'
Comment on this statement.

6. Write an essay on the Mercantile System.

7. In what sense are the following terms used in economics:—'rent,' 'value,' 'wages,' 'profits,' 'market-price,' 'market,' 'law of diminishing returns'?

8. Write a short history of the English Poor Law System.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

LOGICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. What are the different ways in which, according to Locke, ideas come into our minds? Illustrate each of them by examples.

2. What does Locke regard as the final cause of our pleasures and pains?

3. What does he mean by a *quality*? How do the primary qualities differ from the secondary?

4. 'In this sense it is that our ideas are said to be in our memories, when indeed they are actually nowhere.' Explain.

5. What does Locke mean by *abstraction*?

6. How do we obtain (*a*) complex ideas, (*b*) ideas of relations, (*c*) general ideas?

7. What is the nature and origin of the idea of duration?

8. Why are demonstrations in numbers the most precise?

9. How does Locke account for the fact that 'the far greatest part of words that make all languages are general terms'?

10. What are the various abuses of words?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. A heavy ladder AB rests between smooth vertical and horizontal planes OY and OX, and is maintained in equilibrium by a rope, one end of which is attached to B (the lower end of the ladder) and the other to O. If $AB = 13'$, $AO = 12'$, and the weight of the ladder be 12 st., find the tension of the rope.

2. A ring whose weight is w is supported by two strings, one of which makes an angle of 30° with the horizon, and the other 60°: find the tension of each string.

3. A bullet is projected in a direction making an angle of 15° with the ground, and with an initial velocity of 1600 feet per second: find the range.

4. A mass of putty weighing four pounds rests on a smooth horizontal plane, another mass of two pounds moving with a velocity of six feet per second strikes against the first: with what velocity will the compound mass commence to move?

5. A stone is dropped from the summit of a cliff, and one second afterwards another stone is projected downwards with a velocity of 32 feet per second: when will it overtake the first stone?

6. A piece of stone weighs 3 lbs. in air and two in water: find the volume occupied by 375 lbs. of the stone.

7. State Dalton and Gay-Lussac's Law, and prove the formula connecting the volumes of a given mass of gas at given temperatures.

8. Find the length of a pendulum which makes two oscillations in a second, assuming $g = 32$.

9. An object is placed at a distance of 6 feet from the lens of an ordinary camera; and the image is formed at a distance of 9 inches behind the lens: find its focal length.

10. Show that the deviation of a ray of light in passing nearly perpendicularly through a thin lens is constant.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. F. PURSER.

1. The coefficient of refraction being known, show how the altitude of the pole may be obtained.

2. Explain accurately what is meant by diurnal parallax, pointing out what celestial objects are concerned in it, and how the places of their rising and setting are affected by it.

3. Describe accurately the motion of the Moon on the celestial sphere during its sidereal period.

(*a*) When longer periods are considered, what modification must be made in this description?

4. Describe accurately the phenomenon known as the precession of the equinoxes, and trace some of its principal effects.

5. Define clearly the sidereal and solar day, and point out the two causes which render the length of the latter not uniform.

6. Assuming the planets to move uniformly in circular orbits round the Sun, show how the ratio of the distances of the Earth and an inferior planet from the Sun may be obtained.

7. State accurately Kepler's second law of the planetary motions.

(*a*) You are given an ellipse in cardboard whose eccentricity is $\frac{1}{60}$ of the Earth's orbit: show how you would determine the comparative lengths of summer and winter.

(*b*) Will summer always be longer than winter?

8. Explain briefly the telescopic arrangements for determining the zenith distance of a celestial object.

9. A telescope is known to be adjusted so that its line of collimation moves accurately in a vertical plane. Show how you would ascertain whether this plane is that of the meridian or no.

10. On a cloudy day when the Sun is occasionally visible, show by what observations the latitude may be determined.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The adventures of Edward Waverley.
2. Life in the Highlands as depicted in Waverley.
3. The pathetic power of Coleridge as shown in Christabel.

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Hilary Term.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The most attractive characteristics of Wordsworth's poetry.
2. The effect of the life of Burns upon his literary work.
3. The philosophy of Samuel Johnson.

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The military career of Lord Clive.
2. The political morality of Horace Walpole.
3. Religion and philosophy in the poetry of Tennyson.

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

[1.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Translate:—

I.

τοιῶνδε μόχθων ἐκτροπὴν οὐδεὶς θεῶν
δύναιτ' ἂν αὐτῷ πλὴν ἐμοῦ δεῖξαι σαφῶς.
ἐγὼ τάδ' οἶδα χῷ τρόπῳ. πρὸς ταῦτά νυν
θαρσῶν καθήσθω τοῖς πεδαρσίοις κτύποις
πιστὸς, τινάσσων τ' ἐν χεροῖν πύρπνουν βέλος.
οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἐπαρκέσει τὸ μὴ οὐ
πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά·

τοῖον παλαιστὴν νῦν παρασκευάζεται
ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ, δυσμαχώτατον τέρας·
ὃς δὴ κεραυνοῦ κρείσσον' εὑρήσει φλόγα,
βροντάς θ' ὑπερβάλλοντα καρτερὸν κτύπον·
θαλασσίαν τε γῆς τινάκτειραν νόσον
τρίαιναν, αἰχμὴν τὴν Ποσειδῶνος, σκεδᾷ.
πταίσας δὲ τῷδε πρὸς κακῷ μαθήσεται
ὅσον τό τ' ἄρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα.

AESCHYLUS.

Parse, and give the meanings of—*ῥαισθῇ*, *ἁρμοῖ*, *βουστάσεις*, *διαρταμήσει*.

II.

Translate :—

Ipsa memor praecepta canam, celabitur auctor.
Longa quibus facies ovis erit, illa memento,
Ut suci melioris et ut magis alba rotundis,
Ponere; namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum.
Cole suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris
Dulcior; irriguo nihil est elutius horto,
Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,
Ne gallina malum responset dura palato,
Doctus eris vivam musto mersare Falerno;
Hoc teneram faciet. Pratensibus optima fungis
Natura est; aliis male creditur. Ille salubris
Aestates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quae legerit arbore solem.

HORACE.

Explain—huc appelle!; ad unquem factus homo; sodes; licet antestari?

[II.]

(For Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Hilary Term.

I.

Translate :—

σκοπεῖν δὲ δεῖ πρὸς ἃ καὶ αὐτοὶ εὐκατάφοροί ἐσμεν· ἄλλοι γὰρ πρὸς ἄλλα πεφύκαμεν. τοῦτο δ' ἔσται γνώριμον ἐκ τῆς ἡδονῆς καὶ τῆς λύπης τῆς γινομένης περὶ ἡμᾶς. εἰς τοὐναντίον δ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀφέλκειν δεῖ· πολὺ γὰρ ἀπαγαγόντες τοῦ ἁμαρτάνειν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἥξομεν, ὅπερ οἱ τὰ διεστραμμένα τῶν ξύλων ὀρθοῦντες ποιοῦσιν. ἐν παντὶ δὲ μάλιστα φυλακτέον τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὴν ἡδονήν· οὐ γὰρ ἀδέκαστοι κρίνομεν αὐτήν. ὅπεο οὖν οἱ δημογέροντες ἔπαθον πρὸς τὴν Ἑλένην, τοῦτο δεῖ παθεῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς πρὸς τὴν ἡδονήν, καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπιλέγειν φωνήν· οὕτω γὰρ αὐτὴν ἀποπεμπόμενοι ἧττον ἁμαρτησόμεθα. ταῦτ' οὖν ποιοῦντες, ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ εἰπεῖν, μάλιστα δυνησόμεθα τοῦ μέσου τυγχάνειν.—ARISTOTLE.

Give Aristotle's definition of *πάθη*, *δυνάμεις*, and *ἕξεις*.

II.

Translate :—

Omnino qui rei publicae praefuturi sunt duo Platonis praecepta teneant: unum ut utilitatem civium sic tueantur, ut, quaecumque agunt, ad eam referant obliti commodorum suorum; alterum ut totum corpus rei publicae curent, ne, dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant. Ut enim tutela, sic procuratio rei publicae ad utilitatem eorum qui commissi sunt, non ad eorum, quibus commissa est, gerenda est. Qui autem parti civium consulunt, partem neglegunt, rem perniciosissimam in civitatem inducunt, seditionem atque discordiam: ex quo evenit ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cuiusque videantur, pauci universorum.—CICERO.

Explain the phrases :—pleraque iure praetorio liberantur; locus cautionis; iam pridem explosa sententia est.

[III.]

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

Translate :—

I.

ξυνωμολόγησε μὲν καὶ ταῦτα τελευτῶν, ἐπεχείρει δὲ περὶ αὐτὰ μάχεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὡμολόγησεν, Ἄλλο τι οὖν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, οὐδὲ ἰατρὸς οὐδείς, καθ' ὅσον ἰατρός, τὸ τῷ ἰατρῷ ξυμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ κάμνοντι; ὡμολόγηται γὰρ ὁ ἀκριβὴς ἰατρὸς σωμάτων εἶναι ἄρχων ἀλλ' οὐ χρηματιστής· ἢ οὐχ ὡμολόγηται; Ξυνέφη. οὐκοῦν καὶ ὁ κυβερνήτης ὁ ἀκριβὴς ναυτῶν εἶναι ἄρχων ἀλλ' οὐ ναύτης; Ὡμολόγηται. οὐκ ἄρα ὅ γε τοιοῦτος κυβερνήτης τε καὶ ἄρχων τὸ τῷ κυβερνήτῃ ξυμφέρον σκέψεταί τε καὶ προστάξει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ ναύτῃ τε καὶ ἀρχομένῳ. ξυνέφησε μόγις. οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ ἀρχῇ, καθ' ὅσον ἄρχων ἐστί, τὸ αὑτῷ ξυμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ καὶ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς δημιουργῇ, καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον βλέπων καὶ τὸ ἐκείνῳ ξυμφέρον καὶ πρέπον καὶ λέγει ἃ λέγει καὶ ποιεῖ ἃ ποιεῖ ἅπαντα.—PLATO.

Describe the persons who take part in the dialogue in the first book of the *Republic*.

II.

Translate :—

Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam,
Atque, ubi iam breviorque dies et mollior aestas,
Quae vigilanda viris? vel cum ruit imbriferum ver,
Spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit, et cum
Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent?
Saepe ego, cum flavis messorem inducceret arvis
Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi,
Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublimem expulsam eruerant; ita turbine nigro
Ferret hiemps culmumque levem stipulasque volantis.
Saepe etiam immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum,

Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether,
Et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores
Diluit; implentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor.

VIRGIL.

Give the meanings of:—stellio, carchesia, imbrex, cymba, mergus, funda.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

They opened the campaign with methods quite different from those employed by the other Gauls. They had grasped the fact that all the most powerful tribes that had engaged in battle had been vanquished and overcome; and as they possessed sheltering forests and fens, they betook themselves to these, bringing their belongings with them. When Caesar arrived at the outskirts of the forest, and set about fortifying his camp, the enemy were nowhere to be seen; but while his troops were scattered at their work, they suddenly swooped out of the forest and fell on their unexpectant foe.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Define the coefficient of conductivity for heat of a substance, and explain how the conductivities of different substances may be experimentally compared.

2. What is the molecular theory of magnetism?

Describe experiments in support of the theory.

How would the difference between iron and steel as magnetic substances be explained?

3. On what do the electric pressure and resistance of a cell, respectively, depend? How would the pressure and resistance of a combination of two cells differ, according as they were connected in series or in parallel?

4. What are *beats*, and when may they be heard?

Explain why they are produced.

5. How would you test experimentally the truth of the statement that a ray of light is deviated a constant amount in passing nearly perpendicularly through a given thin prism? How may the properties of thin lenses be hence deduced?

CHEMISTRY.

MR. WERNER.

[*N.B.—Candidates will be careful to attempt those questions* ONLY *which have been set for their class.*]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Explain, as completely as you can, why the composition of hydrochloric acid gas is expressed by the formula HCl instead of H_2Cl_2.

2. How do you explain the existence of two distinct classes of iron and copper salts? What compound is formed when metallic iron dissolves in hydrochloric acid, and why?

3. Compare the chemical and physical properties of the two oxides of carbon.

4. Point out the chemical relations of the alkali metals.

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

1. Cite and explain any two examples of isomerism.

2. How is the synthesis of alcohol effected, starting with carbon and hydrogen?

3. Describe the general reactions by which aldehydes and ketones may be distinguished.

4. How is benzene converted into aniline? To what class of organic substances does aniline belong?

HISTORY.

MR. BASTABLE.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. What circumstances led to the disturbances of the Fronde?

2. Mention the principal meetings of the States-General in the sixteenth century.

3. Give the chief provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, so far as they affected France.

4. Sketch shortly the campaigns of Marshal Saxe in 1745 and 1746.

5. How was Brittany finally attached to the French Crown?

6. Write a note on Ket's rebellion.

7. Give some account of Laud's political influence.

8. Summarise the chief points in the career of Lord Cornwallis.

9. (*a*) What was Walpole's Excise Bill?

(*b*) Mention the chief members of the administration that succeeded Walpole's.

10. State the English 'Naval Successes' of 1759.

ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[A.]

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. How does Locke define knowledge? How does he defend knowledge, so defined, against the charge of *unreality*?

2. Define *probability*. In what, according to Locke, lies 'the difference between probability and certainty, faith and knowledge'?

3. How does Stewart define *instinct*? How is it distinguished, by him, from *reason*? How does he regard instinct in brutes as related to reason?

4. Define and enumerate Secondary Desires.

5. What is meant by 'the immutability of moral distinctions'? What arguments have been urged against it? How does Stewart answer them?

6. What is the importance, for ethics, of dwelling upon the supreme *authority* of conscience?

7. Whence, according to Stewart, are our ideas of the moral attributes of God derived? What attributes constitute His moral perfection?

8. What are the chief 'duties which respect our fellow-creatures'?

9. Our sense of duty is 'not resolvable into a desire of obtaining the good opinion of our fellow-creatures'?

10. Write a note on the malevolent affections.

[B.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates will answer* 7, 8, 9, 10, *on* SECTION A *of this paper, together with the following from Butler's Analogy*]:—

1. Show that 'the notion of a moral scheme of government is not fictitious but natural.'

2. How does Butler answer objections against the credibility of a State of Trial, as 'implying *Temptations*, and a real danger of miscarrying with regard to our general interest, under the moral government of God'?

3. Explain what is meant by moral discipline, and show how men are capable of it.

4. What proofs of Religion are not destroyed by the 'opinion of Necessity'?

5. How can our *ignorance* be urged in answer to objections against religion?

6. How does Butler state and amplify the observation of Origen which gave him the hint of his *Analogy*?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1903.

ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\left\{\frac{(2x+y)^2+(2y-x)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}\right)^2}\right\} \div x^2y^2.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4}{5-x}+\frac{1}{x-2}+\frac{3}{x-4}=0.$$

3. Reduce $\dfrac{x^3+2x+3}{x^3+x^2+x+6}$ to its simplest form.

4. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}=a-b,$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a-b}=a+b.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{5x-1}{4}+\frac{7-4x}{2-x}=9-5x.$$

6. Determine two numbers whose sum shall be 9 and sum of squares 41.

7. Express $\sqrt{7+\sqrt{13}}$ in the form $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}$.

8. Solve the equations

$$x+y+z=0,$$
$$x+2y-3z=2,$$
$$x-y+2z=3.$$

9. If 60 men in 36 days can finish a piece of work, how many men are required to finish three times as much work in 48 days?

10. A man sold 1700 4 per cent. Stock at 111, and invested half the proceeds in 3 per cents. at 102, and half in 5 per cent. Stock at $112\frac{1}{2}$: what was the change in his income?

TRIGONOMETRY.

DR. O'SULLIVAN.

1. There are 115 notches round the edge of a shilling. Find the angle subtended at the centre of the coin by one of these notches, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, and in circular measure.

2. Prove that

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

3. Prove that

$$\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

4. If, in a triangle,

$$\frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3} - 1, \quad \text{and} \quad C = 60^\circ,$$

find the angles A and B.

5. Let D be the middle point of the base AB of a triangle ABC, and let the angle $CDB = \theta$. Show that

$$2 \cot \theta = \cot A - \cot B.$$

6. If the sides of a triangle be proportional to the numbers 4, 5 and 6, show that the greatest angle is double of the least.

7. Prove the formula for the area of a triangle

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

8. If the sides of a triangle be 14, 15, and 16 feet, find the length of the perpendicular on the least side from the opposite angle, to three decimal places.

9. If, in a triangle, the sides a and b and the angle B be given, show by a figure, that there are two possible values of the side C; and prove that they are given by the equation

$$c = a \cos B \pm \sqrt{b^2 - a^2 \sin^2 B}.$$

10. Show how to find your distance from a fixed light which you are passing in a ship at night, by means of the compass and the log.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Draw neatly a regular hexagon with sides 2 inches in length.

2. Draw a scale six inches long with divisions at each interval of half an inch, and having the left half inch subdivided into ten equal parts. Figure it to represent a scale of 20 feet to an inch.

3. Construct the corresponding scale of yards.

4. Inscribe neatly a circle in the triangle with its sides 3, 4, and 5 inches respectively.

5. Draw a circle with a diameter of 2 inches, and also a semicircle having the same area.

6. Draw a common tangent to a pair of circles of diameters 3 and 2 inches, having their centres 3 inches apart.

7. Make a horizontal line to represent the boundary between the elevation and plan. From a point on it, draw upwards a line at 30° to the vertical, and downwards a line at 60° to the vertical. They are the plan and elevation of a line. Construct the angle which the line makes with the plan.

MECHANICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Describe how to arrange an experiment by means of which you could show that

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha.$$

Explain carefully how a force is represented by a line.

2. Two equal forces act on a body: find the angle between them when the square of their resultant is three times the square of either of them.

3. A square (side = 10 inches) has weights of 3, 1, 4 and 5 lbs. placed at its corners, taken in order round the square: find the position of the centre of gravity of the weights.

4. There is a rough inclined plane whose height is 5 inches and length 13 inches. The coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$. Find the force acting parallel to the plane necessary to just push up a body weighing 16 lbs.

5. State the Principle of Work, and show that it applies to a pulley of the first system in which there are three movable pulleys, and weight to be supported is 32 lbs.

6. Find how far a body falls under gravity in the third second of its motion.

7. Weights of 6 lbs. and 18 lbs. are tied to the ends of a string, which is then placed over a smooth pulley, so that the weights hang down. What will be the tension on the string?

8. A body weighing 12 lbs. is moving due north with a velocity of 16 feet per second, when a certain force begins to act on it. Three seconds afterwards it is moving with the same velocity due east. Find the magnitude and direction of the force which has acted on it.

9. A body is projected upwards with a velocity of 80 feet per second: find—(*a*) its height one second after projection, (*b*) the total height to which it will ascend.

10. Explain the distinction between mass and weight, and show that the weights of two bodies are in the same proportion as their masses.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

[A.]

Translate:—

μνῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῷ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ,
καὶ μέν που κεῖνον περιναιέται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
τείρουσ', οὐδέ τις ἔστιν ἀρὴν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κείνός γε σέθεν ζώοντος ἀκούων
χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ, ἐπί τ' ἔλπεται ἤματα πάντα
ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίηθε μολόντα·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἷας ἀρίστους
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὔ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι.
πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἦλυθον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν·
ἐννεακαίδεκα μέν μοι ἴσης ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.
τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρους Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
ὃς δέ μοι οἶος ἦεν, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστυ καὶ αὐτοὺς,
τὸν σὺ πρώην κτείνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης,
Ἕκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἵνεχ' ἱκάνω νῆς Ἀχαιῶν,
λυσόμενος παρὰ σεῖο, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο θεοὺς, Ἀχιλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον
μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,
ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὔ πώ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος,
ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνοιο ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.

HOMER.

(*a*) Parse—εἴρυτο, μνησάμενος, λελεῖφθαι, ἐλέησον, ἦλυθον.

(*b*) For what qualities is the poetry of Homer admired?

[B.]

Translate:—

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos, et amoena vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt:
Nec non Threïcius longa cum veste sacerdos

Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum ;
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
Per campos pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curruum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

VIRGIL.

(*a*) Parse—repostos, norunt, soluti, passi, pasti.

(*b*) Give a brief account of Virgil and his contemporary poets.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[A.]

Translate :—

Ac si quis est talis, quales omnes esse oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comprehenderim potius quam emiserim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio adfectum iam pridem oportebat, idque a me et mos maiorum et huius imperii severitas et res publica postulabat. Sed quam multos fuisse putatis, qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? quam multos, qui etiam defenderent? Ac si illo sublato depelli a vobis omne periculum iudicarem, iam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae mea, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritus, morte multassem, fore ut eius socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, cum hostem aperte videretis.—CICERO.

(*a*) Parse—sustulissem, emiserim, exierit, geremus, erupit.

(*b*) Give a character of Catiline.

[B.]

Translate :—

τὸ μὲν μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ γεγονότι, ὅτι μου κατεψηφίσασθε, ἄλλα τέ μοι πολλὰ ξυμβάλλεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστόν μοι γέγονε τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον θαυμάζω ἑκατέρων τῶν ψήφων τὸν γεγονότα ἀριθμόν. οὐ γὰρ ᾤμην ἔγωγε οὕτω παρ' ὀλίγον ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ πολύ· νῦν δέ, ὡς ἔοικεν, εἰ τριάκοντα μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων, ἀποπεφεύγη ἄν. Μέλητον μὲν οὖν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, καὶ νῦν ἀποπέφευγα, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἀποπέφευγα, ἀλλὰ παντὶ δῆλον τοῦτό γε, ὅτι, εἰ μὴ ἀνέβη Ἄνυτος καὶ Λύκων κατηγορήσοντες ἐμοῦ, κἂν ᾧφλε χιλίας δραχμάς, οὐ μεταλαβὼν τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων.—PLATO.

(*a*) Parse—*κατεψηφίσασθε, ἀποπέφευγα, ᾧφλε, ὁμωμοκότας, λαβεῖν.*

(*b*) Describe the attitude of Athenian conservatism towards Socrates.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[A.]

Translate:—

αἰτεῖς· ἃ δ' αἰτεῖς, τἄμ' ἐὰν θέλῃς ἔπη
κλύων δέχεσθαι τῇ νόσῳ θ' ὑπηρετεῖν,
ἀλκὴν λάβοις ἂν κἀνακούφισιν κακῶν·
ἀγὼ ξένος μὲν τοῦ λόγου τοῦδ' ἐξερῶ,
ξένος δὲ τοῦ πραχθέντος. οὐ γὰρ ἂν μακρὰν
ἴχνευον αὐτὸ, μὴ οὐκ ἔχων τι σύμβολον.
νῦν δ', ὕστερος γὰρ ἀστὸς εἰς ἀστοὺς τελῶ,
ὑμῖν προφωνῶ πᾶσι Καδμείοις τάδε·
ὅστις ποθ' ὑμῶν Λάϊον τὸν Λαβδάκου
κάτοιδεν ἀνδρὸς ἐκ τίνος διώλετο,
τοῦτον κελεύω πάντα σημαίνειν ἐμοί·
κεἰ μὲν φοβεῖται, τοὐπίκλημ' ὑπεξελὼν
αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτοῦ· πείσεται γὰρ ἄλλο μὲν
ἀστεργὲς οὐδέν, γῆς δ' ἄπεισιν ἀβλαβής.
εἰ δ' αὖ τις ἄλλον οἶδεν ἐξ ἄλλης χθονὸς,
τὸν αὐτόχειρα μὴ σιωπάτω· τὸ γὰρ
κέρδος τελῶ 'γὼ χἠ χάρις προσκείσεται.

SOPHOCLES.

(*a*) Parse—διώλετο, ἴχνευον, λάβοις, θέλῃς, ὑπεξελθών.

(*b*) Write a note on the uses of the particle ἄν.

[B.]

Translate:—

DE. Disperii: Ctesiphonem audivi filium
Una fuisse in raptione cum Aeschino.
Id misero restat mihi mala, si illum potest,
Qui aliquo reist, etiam meum eum ad nequitiem adducere.
Ubi ego illum quaeram? Credo abductum in ganeum
Aliquo: persuasit ille inpurus, sat scio.
Sed eccum Syrum ire video: iam hinc scibo ubi siet.
Atqui hercle hic de grege illost: si me senserit
Eum quaeritare, numquam dicet carnufex.
Non ostendam id me velle. SY. Omnem rem modo seni
Quo pacto haberet se enarramus ordine
Nil quicquam vidi laetius. DE. Pro Iuppiter,
Hominis stultitiam. SY. Conlaudavit filium:
Mihi, qui id dedissem consilium, egit gratias.
DE. Disrumpor. SY. Argentum adnumeravit ilico:
Dedit praeterea in sumptum dimidium minae:
Id distributum sanest ex sententia. DE. Hem,
Huic mandes, siquid recte curatum velis.

TERENCE.

(*a*) Parse—senserit, reticuit, coeperet, cĕdo, reflexit.

(*b*) Compare Roman with modern English Comedy.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

He thought of the Athenian fleets which had been sunk in that harbour, of the two great armies which with the two most illustrious generals had there utterly perished, of the many wars waged with such tremendous efforts against Carthage, of its many powerful princes and tyrants, Hiero above the rest, a king whose memory was still so fresh, and who, far beyond all the distinctions due to his virtue and greatness, was famed for his services to Rome. As all this rose to his mind and the thought came over him that all he saw would in another moment be in flames and reduced to ashes, before he advanced his standards to the Achradina, he sent on the Syracusans who, as already related, had been within the Roman lines, to try whether kindly words might persuade the enemy to capitulate.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

DR. ATKINSON.

Still more true is it that only by slow degrees do people attain habits of goodness and self-restraint. There are but few of those sudden reformations in real life, such as the authoress has here painted for us. Setting these faults aside, there is much to praise in these tales. The tone is good, and the style is especially graceful. The country scenes, especially those in the second volume, of farmhouse life, are carefully painted. The writer has a true love for nature, and excels in description. We think that if she will only give herself fair play, she may achieve a real success in novel-writing. We should advise her, however, to carefully abstain from any mere literary artifices, and to trust to her own quiet style.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

[A.]

Give the leading ideas of Bacon's Essay on Travel.

Or,—

Describe what you consider to be the most tragic scene in Macbeth.

[B.]

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Give the *Spectator's* account of Sir Roger's visit to Westminster Abbey.

Or,—

Describe fully any *one* of Gray's Odes.

[C.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Describe the plan of the *Traveller*.

Or,—

Write an essay on the poetical style of Pope.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. FRY.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but have the angle contained by one pair of sides greater than the angle contained by the other pair, prove that the side which is opposite the angle which is given greater, is greater than the side opposite the angle which is given less.

2. If the square on one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, prove that the angle contained by the latter two sides is a right angle.

3. Prove the proposition in geometry which corresponds to the algebraic one that

$$(x + y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2.$$

4. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line is drawn dividing the circle into two segments, prove that the angles made with this line by the tangent are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments.

5. If, from any point outside a circle, two straight lines are drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle, is equal to the square on the line which touches it.

6. If two triangles have the same altitude, and if the base of one is 4/7ths of the base of the other, prove that one triangle is 4/7ths of the other.

7. If two equiangular parallelograms are equal in area, prove that the sides about their equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

8. If two triangles have an angle of the one A equal to one angle of the other B, what can you state about the triangles when the containing sides of A and B are given to be (a) of A 84 and 49 inches, of B 42 and 72 inches; (b) of A 30 and 65 inches, of B 78 and 25 inches?

9. Prove that similar polygons can be divided up into the same number of similar triangles, and that the polygons are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. Show how to describe a rectilineal figure which shall be of given area, and similar to a given rectilineal figure.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{\left(1+\frac{y^3}{x^3}\right)\left(1-\frac{y^3}{x^3}\right)}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}+\frac{y^4}{x^4}} \times \frac{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}}{1-\frac{y^2}{x^2}}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-2}{8}-\frac{x-8}{2}=\frac{x+10}{10}-\frac{3x-4}{13}.$$

3. Find x and y from the equations

$$6x-11y=1, \quad 5x-9y=2.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$x(x+1)=12.$$

5. Find the length and breadth of a floor whose area would be unaltered if its length were increased by 4 feet, and its breadth simultaneously diminished by 3 feet; or if its length were diminished by 2 feet, and its breadth simultaneously increased by 2 feet.

6. Prove that the hands of a watch are together at $\frac{60}{11}n$ minutes past n o'clock, where n is a whole number.

7. A river 10 feet deep and 70 yards wide flows at the rate of 3 miles an hour: find how many cubic feet run into the sea per minute.

8. Find the square root of 577·4409.

9. Express as a fraction with a rational denominator the surd

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}},$$

and find its value to three decimal places.

10. Find the net income derived from investing £2720 in the 3 per cents. at 96, a tax of 11*d.* in the pound being deducted.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Determine the diameter of a sphere which, at a distance of seven miles, 1,431 yards, subtends an angle of 1′ 40″ at the eye.

2. Find the value of

$$\frac{1}{1+\tan^2 15^\circ}+\frac{1}{1+\tan^2 75^\circ},$$

3. State and prove the formula for $\sin(A + B)$ when the angles A and B are both acute.

4. Express $\sin 2\theta$ in terms of $\tan\theta$.

5. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\sin 2A + \sin 4A}{\cos A\,(3 - 4\sin^2 A)}.$$

6. If, in a plane triangle $a = 12$, $b = 14$, $c = 10$, find $\cos A$, when A is the angle opposite the side whose length is 12.

7. Prove the formula

$$\frac{\tan\frac{1}{2}(A - B)}{\tan\frac{1}{2}(A + B)} = \frac{a - b}{a + b},$$

and state its use.

8. Find the area of the triangle whose sides are 13, 20, and 21 feet respectively.

9. If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\sin B = \frac{5}{13}$, find $\cos(A - B)$.

10. What is meant by the ambiguous case of triangles? When is there no ambiguity?

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

I.

Translate:—

ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς διαβάσιος τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, ἔνθεν πορεύεσθαι ἤρξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι ἕνα αὐτοῦ διατρίψαντες μῆνα, ἐν τῷ διέβαινον ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, ἐν τρισὶ ἑτέροισι μήνεσι ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, Καλλιάδεω ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοισι. καὶ αἱρέουσι ἐρῆμον τὸ ἄστυ, καί τινας ὀλίγους εὑρίσκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ ἐόντας, ταμίας τε τοῦ ἱροῦ, καὶ πένητας ἀνθρώπους· οἳ φραξάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύρῃσί τε καὶ ξύλοισι ἠμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας· ἅμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀσθενίης βίου οὐκ ἐκχωρήσαντες ἐς Σαλαμῖνα, πρὸς δὲ αὐτοὶ δοκέοντες ἐξευρηκέναι τὸ μαντήϊον τὸ ἡ Πυθίη σφι ἔχρησε "τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος ἀνάλωτον ἔσεσθαι·" αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ τὸ μαντήϊον, καὶ οὐ τὰς νῆας.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—διατρίψαντες, φραξάμενοι, ἔχρησε, ἤρξαντο, ἐπιόντας.

2. Give the meanings of—πυθιονίκης, ἐπιμήνια, ταρσός, ἐσιναμώρεον, δύτης, μοῦνος, παλάμη, τίσις, σημήιον, φρύξουσι.

3. What were the dates of the Persian invasions of Greece?

II.

Translate:—

Erat in medio rivus praealtis utrinque clausus ripis et circa obsitus palustribus herbis et quibus inculta ferme vestiuntur, virgultis vepribusque. Quem ubi equites quoque tegendo satis latebrosum locum circumvectus ipse oculis perlustravit, 'Hic erit locus' Magoni fratri ait,

'quem teneas. Delige centenos viros ex omni pedite atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia prima venias; nunc corpora curare tempus est.' Ita praetorium missum. Mox cum delectis Mago aderat. 'Robora virorum cerno' inquit Hannibal; 'sed uti numero etiam, non animis modo valeatis, singulis vobis novenos ex turmis manipulisque vestri similes eligite. Mago locum monstrabit, quem insideatis; hostem caecum ad has belli artes habetis.'—LIVY.

1. Parse the following, giving the principal parts of the verbs from which they come:—clausus, obsitus, tegendo, eligite, insideatis.

2. Give the meanings of—pluteus, contignatio, examen, procurare, deversorium, piaculum, tragula, phalarica, luctatio, pedica.

3. Where were Gades, Saguntum, Zacynthus, Aegates, Padus?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Caesar having got information of these matters, and seeing the Germans lie close in their camp, thought it better to engage them while thus dejected, than to sit still and wait their time. For this reason he attacked their entrenchments and the hills upon which they were posted; which provoked them to such a degree, that they descended in great fury to the plain. They fought, and were entirely routed. Caesar pursued them to the Rhine, which was 300 furlongs from the field of battle, covering all the way with dead bodies and spoils. Ariovistus reached the river time enough to get over with a few troops. The number of killed is said to have amounted to 80,000.—PLUTARCH.

FRENCH.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate into English:—

C'était sous le hangar de la charretterie que la table était dressée. Il y avait dessus quatre aloyaux, six fricassées de poulets, du veau à la casserole, trois gigots et, au milieu, un joli cochon de lait rôti, flanqué de quatre andouilles à l'oseille. Aux angles, se dressait l'eau-de-vie, dans des carafes. Le cidre doux en bouteilles poussait sa mousse épaisse autour des bouchons, et tous les verres, d'avance, avaient été remplis de vin jusqu'au bord. De grands plats de crème jaune, qui flottaient d'eux-mêmes au moindre choc de la table, présentaient, dessinés sur leur surface unie, les chiffres des nouveaux époux en arabesques de nonpareille. On avait été chercher un pâtissier à Yvetot, pour les tourtes et les nougats. Comme il débutait dans le pays, il avait soigné les choses; et il apporta, lui-même, au dessert, une pièce montée qui fit pousser des cris. A la base, d'abord, c'était un carré de carton bleu figurant un temple avec portiques, colonnades et statuettes de stuc tout autour, dans des niches constellées d'étoiles en papier doré; puis se tenait au second étage un donjon en gâteau de Savoie, entouré de menues fortifications

en angélique, amandes, raisins secs, quartiers d'oranges: et enfin, sur la plate-forme supérieure, qui était une prairie verte où il y avait des rochers avec des lacs de confitures et des bateaux en écales de noisettes, on voyait un petit Amour, se balançant à une escarpolette de chocolat, dont les deux poteaux étaient terminés par deux boutons de rose naturelle, en guise de boules, au sommet.

Translate into French:—

I now proceeded forward, and had walked about two hours, when I perceived what appeared at a distance like a waggon, which I was resolved to overtake; but when I came up with it, I found it to be a strolling company's cart that was carrying their scenes and other theatrical furniture to the next village, where they were to exhibit. The cart was attended only by the person who drove it, and one of the company, as the rest of the players were to follow the ensuing day. 'Good company upon the road,' says the proverb, 'is the shortest cut'; I therefore entered into conversation with the poor player; and, as I once had some theatrical powers myself, I disserted on such topics with my usual freedom; but as I was pretty much unacquainted with the present state of the stage, I demanded who were the present theatrical writers in vogue.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

[A.]

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The social and moral maxims contained in the *Rape of the Lock*.
2. Pope's place among English poets.
3. The merits of ancient classical literature.
4. Swift's partiality as a critic.

[B.]

1. Quote any lines which you consider specially worthy to be remembered in the *Rape of the Lock*.
2. Draw out the comparison between the Bee and the Spider in the *Battle of the Books*.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

Translate into English :—

I.

τέλος δὲ νεκρῶν τε πολλῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἤδη κειμένων ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δὲ, καὶ εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ὅ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζωγρεῖν ἤδη ἐκέλευε· καὶ τούς τε λοιποὺς ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι ἐγένοντο), ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἳ τὴν φυλακὴν διεξῆλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξομένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν, ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους ληφθέντων. μέρος δέ τι οὐκ ὀλίγον καὶ ἀπέθανε· πλεῖστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος οὗτος καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐλάσσων τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο.—THUCYDIDES.

II.

Laelius, victor Carteiam revectus, auditis, quae acta Gadibus erant, patefactam proditionem, coniuratosque missos Carthaginem, spem ad irritum redactam, qua venissent, nuntiis ad L. Marcium missis, nisi terere frustra tempus sedendo ad Gades vellent, redeundum ad imperatorem esse, assentiente Marcio, paucos post dies ambo Carthaginem rediere. Ad quorum discessum non respiravit modo Mago, quum terra marique ancipiti metu urgeretur; sed etiam, audita rebellione Ilergetum, spem recuperandae Hispaniae nactus, nuntios Carthaginem ad Senatum mittit, qui, simul seditionem civilem in castris Romanis, simul defectionem sociorum in maius verbis extollentes, hortarentur, ut auxilia mitterent, quibus traditum a patribus imperium Hispaniae repeti posset. Mandonius et Indibilis, in fines regressi, paullisper, dum, quidnam de seditione statueretur, scirent, suspensi quieverunt; si civium errori ignosceretur, non diffidentes sibi quoque ignosci posse. Postquam vulgata est atrocitas supplicii, suam quoque noxam poena pari aestimatam rati, vocatis rursus ad arma popularibus, contractisque etiam, quae ante habuerant, auxiliis, in Sedetanum agrum, ubi principio defectionis stativa habuerant, cum viginti millibus peditum, duobus milibus equitum et quingentis transcenderunt.—LIVY.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Write down the first person singular indicative of (1) the future active, (2) the first aorist active, (3) the first aorist passive, (4) the first aorist middle, and (5) the perfect passive of—πλέκω, βλάπτω, σπείρω, τάσσω, ἀγγέλλω.

2. Construct Greek sentences (giving translations) to illustrate the use of the following prepositions:—(1) κατὰ with the genitive; (2) ἐπὶ with the genitive; (3) ἕνεκα; (4) μετὰ with genitive, and with accusative; (5) πρὸς with genitive.

3. Translate into Greek:—

(*a*) The work was too great for us to be able to perform it.

(*b*) He asked (ἤρετο) whether there was any one wiser than Socrates.

(*c*) I do not deny (οὐκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι) that he is a Greek.

(*d*) I went away in order that I might not see him.

(*e*) If we had not conquered, we should have been destroyed.

4. Write down the first person singular (active voice) of the pluperfect indicative, the future-perfect indicative, the imperfect subjunctive, and the present subjunctive, of—existo, lacesso, audeo, patior, findo, coerceo, torqueo, texo, fingo, figo.

5. Construct Latin sentences (giving translations) to illustrate (1) partitive genitive, (2) objective genitive, (3) predicative dative, (4) cognate accusative, (5) ablative of quality.

6. Translate into Latin:—

(*a*) He remembers his past sufferings.

(*b*) He learned to spare the afflicted.

(*c*) Boys enjoy play.

(*d*) He remained at Philippi, a town in Greece.

(*e*) All the best men strive to obey the laws.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Write a short discussion on the circumstances which led the Greeks to send out colonies; and give some account of the Greek colonists in Italy.

2. Give (with dates) a list of the chief events which occurred between 479 B.C. and 432 B.C.

3. Write a short life of Alcibiades, *or* Agesilaus, *or* Epaminondas, *or* Demosthenes, the orator.

4. What were the following laws:—Aurelia iudiciaria, Manilia, Papiria Plautia, Porcia, Valerio-Horatia, Trebonia, Vatinia?

5. Give (with dates) a list of the chief events which occurred between 200 B.C. and 100 B.C.

6. Write a short life of Marius, *or* Pompeius Magnus, *or* Cicero, *or* M. Antonius.

7. Where were the following, and for what is each remarkable:—Allia, Arbela, Chaeronea, Coronea, Melos, Metaurus, Pharsalia, Pydna, Sphacteria, Trebia? Give dates of the events which you mention.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Send me the most beautiful statues you can find.

2. It was resolved to endeavour to discover what was the meaning of these repeated cries.

3. I am hated by every bad citizen for having been the very last to uphold the national cause, and because I have constantly disdained to obey the tyrant.

4. He said that but for Caesar's having come the city would have been taken.

5. Without openly accusing him, you insinuate charges against him.

Hilary Term, 1904.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Write down the factors of

$$x^2 + 2x - 48, \qquad 6x^2 + 2x - 20, \qquad x^2 + x(a - b) - ab.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$6x - 7y = -7,$$
$$8x + 21y = 86.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - \frac{4}{5}}{1\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{2x - 1}{3} = x + \frac{1}{2}.$$

4. Find the G. C. M. of

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + x - 10 \text{ and } 3x^3 + 10x^2 + x - 14.$$

5. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x}{x - a} - \frac{a}{x + a} - \frac{2ax}{x^2 - a^2}.$$

6. Find the simplest value of

$$(a + b - c)(b + c - a) + (c + a - b)(a + b - c) + (b + c - a)(c + a - b) + (a + b + c)^2.$$

7. If $a^3 + pa^2 + qa + r = 0$, prove that $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$ is divisible by $x - a$.

8. Find the price of 84 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. at £1 17*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.

9. At what time between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock are the hands of a watch inclined at an angle of 60° ?

10. Extract the square root of ·3 to three places of decimals.

MR. EXHAM.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

[*Not more than* THREE *questions to be answered in each section.*]

[A.]

1. State what you know of the growth of Parliament before 1300 A.D.

2. Indicate the chief stages in the process by which the many states of early England ultimately coalesced into a single kingdom.

3. Give a short sketch of the relations between the English and the Dutch from 1600 to 1700 A.D.

4. Summarize, with dates, the most important events of the reign of Queen Victoria.

5. For what events are the following years famous:—1282, 1314, 1461, 1492, 1534, 1558, 1588, 1679, 1776, 1789?

[B.]

1. Name and locate the most important of the British island possessions.

2. What various States are comprised within the Balkan Peninsula? Give the most important town of each.

3. Trace the course of the Elbe and the Vistula, naming three towns on each.

4. Give the boundaries of the Russian Empire; and the population, and the four largest towns, of Russia and Japan, respectively.

5. In what counties are—Rugby, Warrington, Reading, Scarborough, Castlebar, Letterkenny, Gorey, Stranraer, Paisley?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

He started at daybreak, and did not stop for rest and food till he had covered thirty miles of the way. The heat of the sun was now oppressive; and the hardships of the past month were beginning to tell on the lad's exhausted frame. Confident that his departure had escaped the notice of his warders, he decided to indulge in a couple of hours' sleep, and not to pursue his journey till the evening.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into English :—

Rien de plus uniforme en apparence que la mer par un beau temps ; des vagues qui se succèdent d'un rythme égal, se brisent au bateau en mousses murmurantes, s'enflent, se creusent, remuées par une lourdeur inquiète où l'orage est latent; et pourtant rien de plus varié. Tout prend une valeur énorme sur cette surface douée de mouvement et de vie. Ce sont des navires au large, le paquebot-poste de Belle-Isle qui passe au loin, sa fumée en panache, des barques de pêche avec leurs voiles blanches ou trempées de tan, des troupes de marsouins roulant sur le flot que coupe leur nageoire aiguë, puis des îlots d'où s'envolent tumultueusement des tourbillons de mouettes ou quelque troupe de cormorans avec leurs larges ailes d'oiseaux de proie faites pour planer et pour fuir.

Or,—

Jetzt sind wir so ziemlich am Ziele ; in dieser Gegend fliesst der Clitumnus. Zumal einem Deutschen kann er eben nicht merkwürdig sein. Wir haben bei uns genug mächtige Quellen, die dicht an ihrem Ursprung klare Teiche bilden und als kräftige Bäche niederfliessen. Im Süden ist das eine Ausnahme, und für eine Zeit, der jede lebendige Kraft und vollends die des lebenweckenden Wassers göttlich, jedes Göttliche persönlich war, versteht es sich von selbst, dass der Clitumnus ein Gott war, und ohne weiteres könnten wir annehmen, dass die umwohnenden Bauern ihm von dem Vieh, das durch sein Wasser auf den Wiesen gedieh, geopfert und blanke Geldstücke, wie das allgemeine Sitte war, in sein klares Becken geworfen hätten.

Translate into French *or* German :—

'The frogs' (being once a free nation, saith the fable) 'petitioned Jupiter for a king : he tumbled among them a log : they found it insensible ; they petitioned then for a king that should be active : he sent them a crane' (a stork, saith the fable), 'which straight fell to pecking them up.' This you apply to the reproof of them who desire change : whereas indeed the true moral shows rather the folly of those who being free seek a king ; which for the most part either as a log lies heavy on his subjects, without doing aught worthy of his dignity and the charge to maintain him, or as a stork is ever pecking them up and devouring them.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. The importance of the command of the sea in modern warfare.
2. Shakspere's men of action.
3. Do eccentricities more often increase or disappear in mature life ?
4. Is an united Ireland possible ?

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Draw a diagram representing the relative positions of the *Plough*, *Arcturus*, *Aldebaran*, *Orion*, and *Sirius*.

2. The right ascension of a star is 6h. 40m., and its declination is $-16° 30'$. Mark its position on the celestial sphere, and state whether it is above or below the horizon at Dublin at 6 o'clock on the evening of 21st March.

3. If the distances of the Earth and Jupiter from the Sun be proportional to 10 and 52, find, approximately, the periodic time of Jupiter in years.

4. What is the *Chaldean Saros*, and explain its connexion with eclipses?

5. How is the time of rotation of the Sun on its axis determined?

6. Give any method for determining, after sunset, the latitude at sea.

7. Find the average retardation of the Moon in rising.

8. The greatest and least apparent diameters of the Sun are $32' 36''$, $31' 32''$: calculate the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit.

9. Describe the motion of the celestial pole in space.

10. Show, by a diagram, the effect of aberration on the apparent position of a star during the year.

ETHICS.

MR. EXHAM.

(*Senior Sophisters are to answer* [A] *and* [B]; *Senior Sophister Supplementalists*, [B] *and* [C]; *Degree Candidates*, [C] *and* [D].)

[A.]

1. Explain, in your own words, the purpose of Locke's Essay, and give your opinion of his results.

2. State the principles of Substance and of Cause, and give Locke's derivation of them.

3. Why, according to Locke, is accurate knowledge in Mathematics and Morals possible, but in Physical Science impossible?

4. Which is the more certain, according to Locke, the existence of God or the existence of the External World, and why?

[B.]

1. How does Stewart reply to those who make Morals depend entirely on the Divine command?

2. Distinguish Physical from Final causes, and state the argument for the Existence of God from Final Causes.

3. What inference does Stewart draw from the 'discordance between our moral judgments and the course of human affairs'? Explain the reasoning.

4. Show that the chief question between the Stoics and Epicureans is also the chief question of modern ethics.

[C.]

1. What is Butler's opinion, and your own, as to the connexion between Prudence and Virtue?

2. On what grounds does Butler maintain that the answers to the objections against Religion do not equally invalidate the proof of it?

3. How far does Moral government exist in the world at present?

4. What objections does Butler quote against regarding this world as a sphere of discipline in virtue, and how does he answer them?

[D.]

1. How does Butler develop the Stoic precept 'Follow Nature'?

2. Quote his refutation of the attempt to reduce Benevolence and Compassion to Self-Love.

3. Determine the proper purpose and limit of the passion of Resentment.

4. Why is it thought that all Desire is for Pleasure, and how does Butler show the falsity of this position?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of these subjects:—

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. The cultivation of the senses considered as a part of education.

2. What view of Hamlet's actions would naturally be taken by an observer (say Polonius) who was not aware of the Ghost's injunctions?

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. Do the conditions of peasant life afford opportunities for the highest kinds of poetry?

2. The circumstances of Johnson's life considered as shaping his character and his philosophy.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain the nature of British authority in India in Clive's day, and the difficulties which the system imposed on him.

2. Describe and exemplify Tennyson's treatment of classical themes.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Explain clearly how to draw the lines which represent three forces of 1 lb , 2 lbs., and 3 lbs., respectively, when they are in equilibrium.

[A fairly correct drawing of the lines in position, direction, and magnitude, with such indications as show that the theory was known, will also be sufficient without any written explanation.]

2. Given a triangle ABC, where $AB = 5$, $BC = 4$, and $CA = 3$, and that forces of 8 lbs., 11 lbs., and 15 lbs. act along the lines from A to B, B to C, and C to A, respectively, find the magnitude of their combined moment round any one of the points A, B, or C.

3. A simple pendulum whose bob weighs 10 lbs. is deflected at an angle of 30° from the vertical. Find the magnitude of the deflecting force if it be applied horizontally.

4. If a force equal to the weight of 17 lbs. acting on a certain mass gives it a velocity of 14 feet per second by the end of 21 seconds, find the mass of the body acted on in terms of g.

5. A man rides a bicycle to the foot of a hill, whose slope is 1 in 10 (horizontal or along the slope, *as you choose*), at the rate of 15 miles per hour, and then 'coasts' up the hill. Assuming that the wind behind him exactly neutralizes the frictional resistance, find the respective distances he will have gone when his velocity has fallen to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and to zero.

6. A man is in a lift; he weighs 11 stone. The lift starts from rest and increases its velocity uniformly for 1 second till it is moving at the rate of 4 feet per second; it then moves with uniform velocity till it begins to stop, when it reverses its initial acceleration. What is the amount of the man's pressure on the floor of the lift in each interval?

7. Assuming the specific gravity of a cube of wood to be ·5, and that of mercury to be 13·5, find how much of the cube would be submerged if it floated on mercury.

8. A cubic yard of air at temperature 60° F. and pressure 30 inches weighs about 2 lbs.: what would be the weight of a cubic yard at temperature 212 and pressure 45 inches?

9. The focal length of a quarter-plate camera lens is 5 inches. How far from the lens should a person 6 feet in height stand, so that his image should be 3 inches long?

10. Make a drawing which should serve to explain the separation of a ray of white light into coloured rays when it emerges from a sheet of thick plate-glass.

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[I.]

1. Translate:—

ἀπορήσειε δ' ἄν τις πῶς λέγομεν ὅτι δεῖ τὰ μὲν δίκαια πράττοντας δικαίους γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σώφρονα σώφρονας· εἰ γὰρ πράττουσι τὰ δίκαια καὶ τὰ σώφρονα, ἤδη εἰσὶ δίκαιοι καὶ σώφρονες, ὥσπερ εἰ τὰ γραμματικὰ καὶ τὰ μουσικὰ, γραμματικοὶ καὶ μουσικοί. ἢ οὐδ' ἐπὶ τῶν τεχνῶν οὕτως ἔχει; ἐνδέχεται γὰρ γραμματικόν τι ποιῆσαι καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης καὶ ἄλλου ὑποθεμένου. τότε οὖν ἔσται γραμματικὸς, ἐὰν καὶ γραμματικόν τι ποιήσῃ καὶ γραμματικῶς· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἐν αὑτῷ γραμματικήν. ἔτι οὐδ' ὅμοιόν ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῶν τεχνῶν καὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν τεχνῶν γινόμενα τὸ εὖ ἔχει ἐν αὐτοῖς, ἀρκεῖ οὖν ταῦτά πως ἔχοντα γενέσθαι· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἀρετὰς γινόμενα οὐκ ἐὰν αὐτά πως ἔχῃ, δικαίως ἢ σωφρόνως πράττεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐὰν ὁ πράττων πως ἔχων πράττῃ, πρῶτον μὲν ἐὰν εἰδὼς, ἔπειτ' ἐὰν προαιρούμενος, καὶ προαιρούμενος δι' αὐτὰ, τὸ δὲ τρίτον καὶ ἐὰν βεβαίως καὶ ἀμετακινήτως ἔχων πράττῃ.—ARISTOTLE.

2. What quotations from poets are found in the second book of the *Ethics*?

3. To what school of philosophers is the saying τὸ κακὸν τοῦ ἀπείρου τὸ δ' ἀγαθὸν τοῦ πεπερασμένου assigned? What does it mean?

[II.]

1. Translate:—

Ac belli quidem aequitas sanctissime fetiali populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum bellum esse iustum, nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum. Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam, in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Quum autem Popilio videretur, unam dimittere legionem; Catonis quoque filium, qui in eadem legione militabat, dimisit. Sed quum amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, ut, si eum pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiae sacramento; quia, priore amisso, iure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat. —Adeo summa erat observatio in bello movendo.—M. quidem Catonis senis epistola est ad M. filium, in qua scripsit se audisse, eum missum

factum esse a consule, quum in Macedonia Persico bello miles esset. Monet igitur, ut caveat, ne praelium ineat: negat enim ius esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare.—CICERO.

2. How does Cicero translate the words—*πρέπον, ὁρμή, εἴρων*?

3. Parse—manaret, aggrediare, venandi, dispari.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

1. Translate:—

καὶ ὃς ἀκούσας ἀνεκάγχασέ τε μάλα σαρδάνιον καὶ εἶπεν Ὦ Ἡράκλεις, ἔφη, αὖτη ἐκείνη ἡ εἰωθυῖα εἰρωνεία Σωκράτους, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἤδη τε καὶ τούτοις προὔλεγον, ὅτι σὺ ἀποκρίνασθαι μὲν οὐκ ἐθελήσοις, εἰρωνεύσοιο δὲ καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ποιήσοις ἢ ἀποκρινοῖο, εἴ τίς τί σε ἐρωτᾷ. Σοφὸς γὰρ εἶ, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε· εὖ οἶν ἤδησθα ὅτι, εἴ τινα ἔροιο ὁπόσα ἐστὶ τὰ δώδεκα, καὶ ἐρόμενος προείποις αὐτῷ· ὅπως μοι, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, μὴ ἐρεῖς, ὅτι ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα δὶς ἓξ μηδ' ὅτι τρὶς τέτταρα μηδ' ὅτι ἑξάκις δύο μηδ' ὅτι τετράκις τρία· ὡς οὐκ ἀποδέξομαί σου, ἐὰν τοιαῦτα φλυαρῇς· δῆλον, οἶμαι, σοὶ ἦν ὅτι οὐδεὶς ἀποκρινοῖτο τῷ οὕτω πυνθανομένῳ.—PLATO.

2. Parse—*εἰρωνεύσοιο, ἐξεπλάγην, ἐτίθεσο, ἀποπλήρωσον.*

[II].

1. Translate:—

At cum incerta volant caeloque examina ludunt,
Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt,
Instabilis animos ludo prohibebis inani.
Nec magnus prohibere labor: tu regibus alas
Eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum
Ire iter aut castris audebit vellere signa.
Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti,
Et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.
Ipse thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis
Tecta serat late circum, cui talia curae;
Ipse labore manum duro terat, ipse feracis
Figat humo plantas et amicos inriget imbris.

VIRGIL.

2. Parse—vellere, inriget, sementem, insectabere.

3. Give the meanings of—bufo, stiva, triboli, tribula, veternus.

(*For Supplemental Degree.*)

[I.]

1. Translate:—

ΣΤ. *ὦ Σωκρατίδιον φίλτατον.* ΣΩ. *τί, ὦ γέρον;*
ΣΤ. *ἔχω τόκου γνώμην ἀποστερητικήν.*
ΣΩ. *ἐπίδειξον αὐτήν.* ΣΤ. *εἰπὲ δή νύν μοι τοδί.*
γυναῖκα φαρμακίδ' εἰ πριάμενος Θετταλὴν

καθέλοιμι νύκτωρ τὴν σελήνην, εἶτα δὲ
αὐτὴν καθείρξαιμ' ἐς λοφεῖον στρογγύλον
ὥσπερ κάτοπτρον κᾆτα τηροίην ἔχων,—
ΣΩ. τί δῆτα τοῦτ' ἂν ὠφελήσειέν σ' ; ΣΤ. ὅ τι ;
εἰ μηκέτ' ἀνατέλλοι σελήνη μηδαμοῦ,
οὐκ ἂν ἀποδοίην τοὺς τόκους. ΣΩ. τιὴ τί δή ;
ΣΤ. ὅτιὴ κατὰ μῆνα τἀργύριον δανείζεται.

ARISTOPHANES.

2. Parse—καθέλοιμι, ὠφελήσειεν, ἀποδοίην, παρετάθη.

3. Explain—σχασάμενος τὴν ἱππικήν, ὑπόχρεως, λημᾶς κολοκύνταις, τἀττικὸν βλέπος.

[II.]

1. Translate:—

Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus;
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens,
Poscentique gravem persaepe remittit acutum;
Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus.
Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est?
Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,
Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharoedus
Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem:
Sic mihi qui multum cessat fit Choerilus ille,
Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem
Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum.

HORACE.

2. What are the meanings of—tesqua, impositus mannis, scruta, immunis, calo?

3. Parse—obice, venemur, circumlita, perconteris, protrusit.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

Meanwhile Vitellius, having despatched Fabius Valens to the seat of the war a few days after Caecina's departure, sought to drown his cares in debauchery; he made no military preparations; he delivered no speeches and held no reviews to encourage and discipline his troops; he never appeared in public; buried in the shades of his gardens, like slothful animals, which, if you feed them, lie still and torpid, he had dismissed from his thoughts, past, present, and future, with an impartial forgetfulness. Indeed he was lolling in idleness in the grove of Aricia, when he received the startling intelligence of the treason of Lucilius Bassus and the defection of the fleet of Ravenna. Not long after came tidings of Caecina at once gloomy and cheering—that he had declared for the enemy and had been thrown into irons by the army.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

(*For Supplemental Degree.*)

Translate into French :—

In 1858 Alexandre Dumas made a ten months' journey to Russia. He got as far as the Caucasus, and at Poti on the Black Sea had to wait five days for the boat which should take him to Trebizond. This enforced stay at Poti, then a miserable village, was the most disagreeable part of his travels. He was lodged in a poor inn, where he occupied the best room; but the cold which reigned in it so numbed his fingers that he could not hold his pen to write his impressions of the Caucasus. There was a stove in the room; but it could only be heated at the risk of being suffocated. To crown all, in the yard beneath, a dozen pigs held a nocturnal rendezvous, which he could not only hear but see, because the boards of the flooring were badly jointed. However, he resorted to a clever remedy to get out of his trouble. He boiled some water on the stove, and, when it was very hot, poured it through the gaps on the swine beneath. They no sooner felt the drops coming down when they fled in a body, and continued their gruntings at a considerable distance. However, the innkeeper complained of this method of treating his domestic animals, and, when he presented his bill, charged his guest two roubles a night for a room which ordinarily would have cost less than a quarter of a rouble. Dumas had to pay, and was glad to get out of the inn and the village when the steamer for Trebizond had arrived. The only good thing he took with him from Poti was a faithful and intelligent servant. It was a boy called Vasili. He accompanied Dumas to Paris, and remained in his service for the rest of his master's life.—A. DAVIDSON.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Translate into *either* French *or* German :—

When a novelist and dramatist so conspicuous for the fertility of his imagination as Alexandre Dumas turns historian, the world cannot help smiling. We know beforehand that anecdote and gossip will have full swing, research will be out of the question, and nobody expects that the author should give any serious contribution to the literature of the subject. This is the point of view from which the historical works of A. Dumas *père* should be viewed. One of his most interesting books is the history of the Chevalier de Maison Rouge. It opens in March, 1793, when the Reign of Terror was at its height. Louis XVI. has just perished on the scaffold; Marie Antoinette awaits the same doom in the prison of the Conciergerie. To serve her, while there is yet time, many schemes are on foot. At the bottom of them all is the Chevalier de M. R., whose real family-name was Rougeville. He found means to communicate with the Queen, by means of notes concealed in her bread; and he conceived the project of digging an under-

ground passage by which she is to make her escape. His scheme fails; and unwilling to survive the Queen, the Chevalier flings himself beneath the scaffold by which she dies. There are many other personages in the novel, some of them republicans, others partisans of the hero, who are beautifully drawn. One of the latter, Lorin, joins his friends on the eve of the catastrophe, and, before dying, makes a poem full of compliments to Samson, the executioner. The Chevalier is not a creation of Dumas' fancy, but a historical person. He lived until 1814, and entertained sentiments similar to those which Dumas ascribes to him. He was shot by Napoleon, as a spy and a traitor. His life was told in a memoir which fell into Dumas' hands. Its marvellous statements illustrate the proverb that truth may be stranger than fiction. — DAVIDSON.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe carefully how to determine the acceleration due to gravity by measuring the time of vibration of a pendulum.

2. Describe the phenomenon of boiling, and explain how to make experiments to determine the temperature at which various liquids boil at various pressures.

3. Distinguish carefully between the *conductivity* and the *diffusivity* of conductors of heat. Describe an experiment which will illustrate the difference.

Define the coefficient of conductivity of a substance.

4. Explain carefully the meaning of Ohm's Law, defining the terms *electric pressure* and *electric resistance*.

A coil is found to have a resistance of 1·005 ohms. What length of wire, of 16·5 ohms resistance per metre, must be joined up with it in parallel, so that the resistance of the combination may be exactly 1 ohm.

5. Explain what is meant by a *simple vibration*.

Draw a diagram to show the effect of adding together two simple vibrations, whose frequencies are in the ratio 1 : 2.

CHEMISTRY.

MR. WERNER.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Give the structural formulæ of—(*a*) sulphurous acid, (*b*) sulphuric acid; and state the experimental evidence upon which each is based.

2. How is *pure* acetaldehyde obtained from ethyl alcohol? Describe a few of its most characteristic reactions.

3. How has marsh gas been synthesised? Write an equation showing the change which occurs when the gas burns in air.

4. Give illustrative examples of the following processes:—(*a*) fermentation, (*b*) saponification, (*c*) dialysis.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Briefly describe the extraction of phosphorus from bone-ash. How is ordinary waxy phosphorus converted into the allotropic amorphous form?

2. Distinguish between an 'amide' and an 'amine.' Give an example of each, and state how they are prepared.

3. What experiments would you make in order to distinguish between a saturated and an unsaturated hydrocarbon? To which class does benzene belong?

4. How is glycerine obtained in a pure state from animal fats? What is its structural formula, and to what class of organic compounds does it belong?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. (*a*) 'Parsimony, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital.'

   (*b*) 'What is annually saved is as regularly consumed as what is annually spent.'

Explain and illustrate these propositions.

2. Account for the use of the precious metals as the material of money.

3. What economic advantages (in addition to those derived from the division of labour) are attributable to the organization of industry?

4. Indicate the rules that should regulate promotion in the service of the State.

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

5. How far are diversities of law and administration admissible in a State?

6. Consider the true functions of a sovereign representative assembly.

7. 'No complaint is more common than that of a scarcity of money.'

How does Adam Smith comment on this?

State, explain, and illustrate the action of Gresham's Law.

[c.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

9. 'Rent enters into the composition of the price of commodities in a different way from wages and profit.'

Examine this proposition from the point of view of (*a*) Adam Smith, (*b*) Walker.

10. Give some account of the 'produce' theories of wages, specially referring to the views of Adam Smith and Walker.

11. Give accurately the *order* in which Bagehot discusses the chief institutions of the English State.

How is this order connected with his general theory of the English Constitution?

12. Write a note on 'The Checks and Balances' of the English system.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

FORMAL LOGIC.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Distinguish Abstract from Concrete terms.

Show, by examples, that the same word may be sometimes used as an abstract, and sometimes as a concrete term.

Write a note on the usage of the English word '*same*.'

2. What is meant by a 'Predicamental Line'?

How are the terms occurring in a predicamental line related to each other (*a*) as to Connotation, (*b*) as to Denotation?

How do the Predicables differ from the Ten Categories?

3. If one adopts the Quantification of the Predicate, in what modified sense does he use the words 'all,' 'some'?

In what sense does the ordinary logic use the word 'some'?

Give examples of propositions where common language quantifies the predicate.

4. Write out the famous mnemonic lines to indicate the valid moods, and show how to use them.

5. Classify Fallacies.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Given five forces acting at a point, how would you find the magnitude and direction of the resultant by drawing six lines only, if you could use a pair of parallel rulers and a compass?

2. A uniform beam AB is 6 feet long and weighs 3 lbs.; it is supported by a prop at each end, and weights of 3, 4, and 5 lbs. are placed on the beam at intervals of 1 foot. Find the pressure on each prop.

3. Find the centre of gravity of a flat uniform piece of metal, whose inner and outer boundaries are circles of radii 2 ft. and 6 ft. respectively: the distance between the centres of the circles being 1 foot.

4. State the law of motion by which force is measured, and explain fully how the measurement is made.

Define 'the unit of force.'

5. A ball projected horizontally from a height of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet reaches the ground at a distance of 100 yards: find its initial velocity, neglecting the resistance of the air.

6. Define the terms 'momentum' and 'kinetic energy,' explaining how they are measured numerically.

A stone weighing 5 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 10 feet a second: find its momentum and kinetic energy, expressing the latter in foot-pounds.

7. Find, in tons, the pressure per square inch at a depth of three miles below the surface of the sea. [A cubic foot of water weighs 62½ lbs.]

8. Describe the common pump, drawing special attention to the hydrostatic principles involved.

9. Explain the *optical* construction of the human eye.
If the eye had a retina, but no lens, could we see? Give reasons.

10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and explain clearly why it magnifies distance objects.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—

1. Burke's views on the best means of retaining our hold on the Colonies.

2. 'This truth, Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In Nature's tendencies, oft overlooks.'—(Cowper).

CLASSICS.

DR. TYRRELL.

[1.]

Translate:—

τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔτος, ὡς ὡμολογεῖτο, ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα δὴ ἐκεῖνο ἄνοσον ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας ἐτύγχανεν ὄν· εἰ δέ τις καὶ προέκαμνέ τι, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως, ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης, ὑγιεῖς ὄντας, πρῶτον μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς θέρμαι ἰσχυραὶ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρυθήματα καὶ φλόγωσις ἐλάμβανε, καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς, ἥ τε φάρυγξ καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα, εὐθὺς αἱματώδη ἦν καὶ πνεῦμα ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες ἠφίει· ἔπειτα ἐξ αὐτῶν πταρμὸς καὶ βράγχος ἐπεγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν οὐ πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατέβαινεν ἐς τὰ στήθη ὁ πόνος, μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ· καὶ ὁπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξαι, ἀνέστρεφέ τε αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς πᾶσαι, ὅσαι ὑπὸ ἰατρῶν ὠνομασμέναι εἰσίν, ἐπῆσαν, καὶ αἵτιαι μετὰ ταλαιπωρίας μεγάλης· λύγξ τε τοῖς πλείοσιν ἐνέπιπτε κενὴ, σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα ἰσχυρὸν, τοῖς μὲν μετὰ ταῦτα λωφήσαντα, τοῖς δὲ καὶ πολλῷ ὕστερον.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse—ἀπεκρίθη, ἠφίει, στηρίξαι, ἐπῆσαν, λωφήσαντα.

2. Translate, with short notes:—

(*a*) φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας.

(*b*) μηχανὰς ἀνέκλων δοκοὺς μεγάλας ἀνελκύσαντες ἐγκαρσίας.

(*c*) αἱ νῆες αὐτοὺς οὐδὲν στέγουσαι ἐφόβουν.

3. What qualities in the Athenian democracy does Pericles in his Funeral Oration select for special praise?

[II.]

Translate:—

At Messalina non alias solutior luxu, adulto autumno simulacrum vindemiae per domum celebrabat. Urgueri prela, fluere lacus; et feminae pellibus accinctae adsultabant ut sacrificantes vel insanientes Bacchae; ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, iuxtaque Silius hedera vinctus, gerere cothurnos, iacere caput, strepente circum procaci choro. Ferunt Vettium Valentem lascivia in praealtam arborem conisum, interrogantibus quid aspiceret, respondisse tempestatem ab Ostia atrocem, sive coeperat ea species, seu forte lapsa vox in praesagium vertit.—TACITUS.

1. Parse—adegit, adulto, conisum, distincto, gratuito.

2. Give the meaning of—

(*a*) Theatralem lasciviam.

(*b*) Lustrum quo censa sunt civium LVIIII. LXXXIIII. LXXII.

(*c*) Putato me idem dicere quod omnes.

3. Discuss the credibility of the *Annals* of Tacitus in view of the sources of the work.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Fate willed that these successes in the east should be bought at a terrible cost. The army of Avidius Cassius contracted the germs of a pestilential disease in the Tigris regions, and brought the infection back with them into Roman dominion. The plague spread in the eastern provinces, and was carried to the west by the legions who returned with Verus. The army was terribly ravaged by this visitation. Italy was devastated, and many districts left without inhabitants. In Rome, immense numbers died; and Marcus ordained that both poor and rich should be buried at the public expense. He essayed all the ceremonies of the national religion to save the State, and performed a lustration of the city. He even attempted to propitiate foreign deities. There is no doubt that this virulent pestilence, which spread in every direction, produced far-reaching effects on the population of the empire. A celebrated historian even goes so far as to think that 'the ancient world never recovered from the blow.' But we know very little about it beyond some details given by the physician, Galen. No account has been preserved like that which Thucydides gives us of the plague at Athens, or that which Procopius wrote of the great pestilence in the reign of Justinian.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

Translate into French : —

In the open sea, about two o'clock in the morning, in a calm night, under a starry heaven, we were standing on the foot-bridge (passerelle) of the warship *La Triomphante*. Brother Yves was near me; and we were talking of the absolutely new country to which hazard was going to bring us. It was the day when we should land at Japan; and we were forming a thousand projects for the time that our sojourn should last. 'I shall get married,' said I, 'as soon as we arrive.' 'Ah,' said Yves, like a man whom nothing could surprise that I might do. 'Yes, I shall marry a woman with yellow skin, black hair, and cat's eyes.' 'And she will be no taller than a doll.' 'I do not care; you can have a room in our house.' 'It will be in a house of cardboard, with removable partition-walls, deep in the shade, between tufted trees, in the middle of a garden.' 'Yes; and I shall have plenty of flowers around me. Every morning I will have my lodgings filled with nosegays, the like of which you never saw in Europe.' Yves seemed to like my household projects. It was firmly resolved on by me. By *ennui*, by loneliness, I wished this marriage, after the dreary months that we had just passed in the Pescadores—islands, hot and gloomy, without verdure, without wood, without rivulets, having the smell of China and of death. At sunrise, we first perceived Japan in a murky cloud. About 3 o'clock p.m. we entered a sort of passage between two steep rocks, and at the end of this long bay, between a hundred junks with white sails, amidst the shrill cries of the grasshoppers and the hawks, we threw out our anchor, and landed at the quay of Nagasaki.—P. Loti, *Mme. Chrysanthème*.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe the construction of a mercurial barometer, and explain carefully what may be measured by means of it.

2. Explain carefully what is meant by a degree of temperature on the centigrade scale. Describe the determination of the two fixed points on a thermometer scale.

3. Draw a curve illustrating the changes that occur in the volume of a given quantity of water as it passes from the condition of ice at 0° C. to that of steam at 100° C.

Describe an experiment to determine the temperature at which the volume will be least.

4. Explain what is meant by the latent heat of ice, and describe how you would determine it experimentally.

5. Explain why pendulums must be compensated in order that clocks may keep good time at different temperatures, and describe some of the ways in which the compensation is effected.

CHEMISTRY.

MR. WERNER.

1. Describe the preparation of hydrogen peroxide. Why is its formula written H_2O_2 rather than HO?

2. Write a list of the oxides of nitrogen you are acquainted with, giving their formulæ. What law do they illustrate?

3. What volume of hydrochloric acid gas at 0° C. and 760 mm. can be obtained by heating 10 grams of common salt with excess of sulphuric acid?

4. In what way is the composition of air altered by solution in water? What are the chief impurities met with in the air of towns?

5. Clearly distinguish between the equivalent, the atomic weight, and the valency of an element. Give examples.

HISTORY.

MR. WARDELL.

1. Give an account of the reign of Julian the Apostate.

2. Sketch the career of Theodoric the Ostrogoth.

3. Narrate the principal events in the reign of Justinian.

4. Write a history of the Lombards down to the time of Charles the Great.

5. Give an account of the Western Empire under Charlemagne.

6. Sketch the history of the Normans in Italy.

7. Describe the siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

8. What do you know of the following:—Athanasius, Boethius, Robert Guiscard, 'the green and the blue factions'?

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

DR. O'SULLIVAN.

1. Prove (*a*) that the product of two negative quantities is positive; (*b*) that $x^0 = 1$.

2. Reduce to its lowest terms the expression

$$\frac{3x^2 - 14x - 49}{x^3 - 7x^2 - 49x + 343}.$$

3. Two cubical boxes together contain 20 cubic feet. If the side of one be $2\frac{5}{7}$ feet, find the side of the other.

4. If $x = 3y + 1$, $2y = 3z + 1$, $2z = 3v + 1$, $2v = 3w + 1$, show that

$$x = 10w + 8 + \frac{w + 1}{8}.$$

5. Find the square root of $4 + \sqrt{7}$ to three decimal places.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - 1}{x + 4} - \frac{x - 4}{x + 1} = \frac{x - 3}{x - 1} - \frac{x + 1}{x + 3}.$$

7. Show that the equation $x^3 = 1$ has three roots, and find them.

8. Find the quotient of $(b - c)^3 - (c - a)^3$ divided by $a + b - 2c$.

9. *A* pays as many pence for a dozen of apples as the number of apples which *B* gets for a shilling, and *A* gets 7 more apples for a shilling than *B*. How much does each pay?

10. A field will feed 20 sheep for 15 days, or 30 sheep for 5 days. How many sheep will it feed permanently, supposing the grass to grow uniformly?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. What is the length of the radius of a circle, in which an arc of length 47 feet subtends an angle of 30° at the centre?

2. If $\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{101}{99}$, find the values of all the other trigonometrical functions of *A*.

3. Prove the identity

$$(1 + \sin A + \cos A)^2 = 2(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A).$$

4. If $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$, and $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$, find $\cos(A + B)$. Is $A + B$ greater or less than 90°?

5. Write down the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the following angles:—

$$150°, \quad 210°, \quad 330°, \quad -60°.$$

6. Prove the formula which expresses $\tan(A + B)$ in terms of $\tan A$ and $\tan B$.

7. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin(x + 3y) + \sin(3x + y)}{\sin 2x + \sin 2y}.$$

8. In a plane triangle, prove the formula

$$\sin\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

(*a*) Write out the corresponding logarithmic formula.

9. Find the tangent of half the smallest angle of, and the area of, a triangle whose sides are 97, 153, and 200 feet.

10. Given

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log tan } 44° &= 9{\cdot}9844, \\ \text{log } 4251 &= 3{\cdot}6284, \\ \text{log } 5661 &= 3{\cdot}7529, \end{aligned}$$

find the logarithm of

$$\frac{(42{\cdot}51)^2}{(5{\cdot}661)^3} \cdot \tan^2 44°.$$

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Draw neatly, with a clean line, a regular octagon with sides 2 inches in length.

2. Draw a scale 6 inches in length with primary division of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch each. The left end one to be sub-divided into ten equal parts. Figure it so as to be a scale of $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet to the inch.

3. Make the corresponding scale of yards, and write its equivalent value.

4. Draw a triangle, sides 5, 12, and 13 quarter inches respectively, and construct an isosceles right-angled triangle of like area.

5. Construct two circles touching externally, and with diameters $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches, and draw a common tangent not through their point of contact.

6. Draw a line of length $\sqrt{3}$ where the unit of length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

7. Draw a horizontal line as boundary between elevation and plan. From a point on it draw a line upwards at 30° to vertical, and another downwards also at 30° to the vertical. They represent a given line. From the same starting-point, construct the elevation and plan of a second line, making 30° with that given line.

LOGIC.

MR. F. PURSER.

1. Define clearly the Connotation and Denotation of a term, and explain the effect on the latter, of increasing or diminishing the former.

2. The predicate of every affirmative proposition is particular.
The predicate of every negative proposition is universal.
Explain clearly the reasons of these logical rules.

3. Explain the Principle of Inference known as that of Substitution.
What fallacy may arise in connexion with it?
In such cases the principle is not really applied?

4. Prove that the minor premiss in the first figure is affirmative.

5. The Dictum de Omni et Nullo being regarded as the Principle of the first figure, state corresponding Principles for the Second and Third figures.

6. Reduce to the first figure, and hence prove the modes CAMESTRES and DISAMIS.
The letter M in the mnemonic words is always accompanied by S or P at the close. Why?

7. If this witness is to be believed, the prisoner is innocent.
Write down (*a*) a hypothetical, (*b*) a disjunctive proposition, each of which expresses the same meaning as the above.

8. Reduce to logical form, and hence test the soundness of the following reasonings:—
(*a*) A resembles B: B resembles C: ∴ A resembles C.
(*b*) The Sun is insensible: the Persians worship the Sun: ∴ the Persians worship a thing insensible.

MECHANICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Given that the direction of the resultant of two forces is that of the diagonal of the parallelogram whose sides are the lines representing the forces, prove that the diagonal also represents the magnitude of the resultant.

2. A beam, 12 feet long, weighing 56 lbs., rests on two props, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the extremities; place a weight of 200 lbs. on it, so that the pressures on the props may be equal.

3. A rope, 28 feet long, is fastened to two pegs in the same horizontal line, 14 feet apart, and a weight of 39 lbs. is tied to the rope at a place 13 feet from one end: find the tensions in the two portions of the rope.

4. Draw a diagram of any system of pulleys in which four are movable, and find the relation between the power and weight.

5. Find the force necessary to draw a load of 26 cwt. up a rough inclined plane, for which sine inclination $= \frac{6}{13}$, if the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$, and the force is parallel to the plane.

6. Define *momentum*, and state Newton's second law of motion.

7. Masses of 15 oz. and 17 oz. are attached to a string hanging over a smooth pulley: find the velocity generated in a second.

8. Prove that the time taken by a particle to slide down a chord of a circle to the lowest point is the same for all chords.

9. A mass of 10 lbs. moves in a circular groove of 10 feet radius, and describes a complete revolution in 10 seconds: find the pressure on the groove.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

I.

Translate:—

ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πατρὸς ὑποδδείσαντες ὁμοκλὴν
ἐκ μὲν ἄμαξαν ἄειραν ἐϋτροχον ἡμιονείην,
καλὴν πρωτοπαγῆ, πείρινθα δὲ δῆσαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς,
κὰδ δ' ἀπὸ πασσαλόφι ζυγὸν ἥρεον ἡμιόνειον,
πύξινον ὀμφαλόεν, εὖ οἰήκεσσιν ἀρηρός·
ἐκ δ' ἔφερον ζυγόδεσμον ἅμα ζυγῷ ἐννεάπηχυ.
καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκαν ἐϋξέστῳ ἐπὶ ῥυμῷ,
πέζῃ ἔπι πρώτῃ, ἐπὶ δὲ κρίκον ἔστορι βάλλον,
τρὶς δ' ἑκάτερθεν ἔδησαν ἔπ' ὀμφαλὸν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ἐξείης κατέδησαν, ὑπὸ γλωχῖνα δ' ἔκαμψαν.
ἐκ θαλάμου δὲ φέροντες ἐϋξέστης ἐπ' ἀπήνης
νήεον Ἑκτορέης κεφαλῆς ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
ζεῦξαν δ' ἡμιόνους κρατερώνυχας ἐντεσιεργοὺς,
τούς ῥά ποτε Πριάμῳ Μυσοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.
ἵππους δὲ Πριάμῳ ὕπαγον ζυγὸν, οὖς ὁ γεραιὸς
αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλεν ἐϋξέστῃ ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.

HOMER.

(*a*) Parse the following words:—ἀπεπλάγχθη, δειδέχατ', ὑπεμνήμυκ ταρπήμεναι, ῥυστάζεσκεν.

(*b*) What is the meaning of—μήνιμα, ἀμβλήδην, μελεϊστί, ἀμφιθαλής, εἰνατέρες?

(*c*) Complete the lines—

ᾤχετο δ' εἰς Ἀΐδαο, λίπεν ——
—— θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
—— τοὔπερ χαριεστάτη ἦβη.

II.

Translate :—

Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore :
Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas ? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces ?
Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio ! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis !
Quam metui, nequid Libyae tibi regna nocerent !
Ille autem : Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago
Saepius occurrens haec limina tendere adegit ;
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

VIRGIL.

(*a*) Write down some of the archaisms of language which Virgil affects.

(*b*) There are echoes of earlier Latin poetry in the *Aeneis*. Mention a few of them.

(*c*) Complete the lines—

Tu ne cede malis sed ——
Noctes atque dies patet ——
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus ——

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Ariston, who commanded the Pæonians, having killed one of the enemy, and cut off his head, laid it at Alexander's feet, and said, 'Among us, sir, such a present is awarded with a golden cup.' The king answered, with a smile, 'An empty one, I suppose; but I will give you one full of good wine; and here, my boy, I drink to you.' One day, as a Macedonian of mean circumstances was driving a mule, laden with the king's money, the mule tired; the man then took the burden upon his own shoulders, and carried it till he tottered under it, and was ready to give out. Alexander happening to see him, and being informed what it was, said, 'Hold on, friend, the rest of the way, and carry it to your own tent; for it is yours.'

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

DR. ATKINSON.

Translate into French :—

Indeed one of the strongest reasons for believing that Francis was Junius is the moral resemblance between the two men. It is not difficult, from the letters which, under various signatures, are known to have been written by Junius, and from his dealings with Woodfall and others, to form a tolerably correct notion of his character. He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a sordid kind. But he must also have been a man in the highest degree arrogant and insolent, a man prone to malevolence, and prone to the error of mistaking his malevolence for public virtue. 'Doest thou well to be angry?' was the question asked in old time of the Hebrew prophet. And he answered, 'I do well.' This was evidently the temper of Junius; and to this cause we attribute the savage cruelty which disgraces several of his letters. No man is so merciless as he who, under a strong self-delusion, confounds his antipathies with his duties.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR MACRAN.

Subjects for Essay.

[Choose *one* Subject.]

1. The supernatural element in *Macbeth*.
2. The causes and effects of Atheism and Superstition.
3. Bacon's views on Friendship.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ALGEBRA.

DR. PANTON.

1. Find the factors of $a^2(b-c) + b^2(c-a) + c^2(a-b)$.

2. Simplify

$$\left\{\frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}\right\}\left\{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2ab} + 1\right\}.$$

3. Reduce to a fraction in its lowest terms—

$$\frac{x^3+5x^2-8x-12}{x^3+6x^2-2x-12}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$15x^2 + 103x - 14 = 0.$$

5. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x + y = 17,$$
$$x^3 + y^3 = 1547.$$

6. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x - 2y + 3z = 1,$$
$$7x + 2y + 58z = 2,$$
$$3x - 4y + 13z = 3.$$

7. Calculate the value, to three decimal places, of

$$\frac{5+\sqrt{19}}{5-\sqrt{19}}.$$

8. Find the square root of 44.983849.

9. A person used 38 coins, some of them half-crowns and the rest half-sovereigns, in paying a debt of £11 10*s.*: how many of each kind did he use?

10. A person holds an amount of 2½ per cent. stock which brings him in a quarterly dividend of £11 1*s.* 6*d.*: if he sells out when the stock is at 88½, how much cash does he receive?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Prove that $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

2. A tower 60 feet high subtends an angle of 45 minutes at the eye of an observer on a level with its base. How far is it distant from him?
If the angle subtended were 45°, what would the answer be?

3. Express the cosine of twice an angle in terms of the sine of the angle? How is the result arrived at?

4. Prove that $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin (A + B) \sin (A - B)$, and verify the formula for the case in which $A = 60°$ and $B = 30°$.

5. Explain the rules as to plus or minus signs in Trigonometry, and apply it to get $\cos (A + B)$ from the formula in Q. 1.

6. Calculate $\tan 15°$ to three decimal places.

7. Prove that in any triangle

$$(a + b) \tan \tfrac{1}{2} (A - B) \tan \tfrac{1}{2} C = a - b.$$

When is this formula useful in solving triangles?

8. If a side of a triangle be 100 feet, the opposite angle be 45°, and one of the other angles 30°, find the remaining sides.

9. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 8, 17, and 15, and the cosine of its greatest angle.

10. Given $\sin \theta = \frac{7}{11}$, express, without extracting square roots, the values of $\cos 2\theta$ and $\sin 2\theta$. Why is there only one value for $\cos 2\theta$, while there are two for $\sin 2\theta$?

LOGICS.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Write down concrete examples of—
   (*a*) a circle in definition,
   (*b*) conversion by contraposition,
   (*c*) inference by subcontrariety,
   (*d*) illicit process in a syllogism,
   (*e*) the fallacy of two middle terms,
   (*f*) *ignoratio elenchi*.

2. Show
   (*a*) that an O proposition cannot be converted directly;
   (*b*) that the middle term of a syllogism must be at least once distributed;
   (*c*) that one universal premiss at least is necessary to obtain a conclusion by syllogism;
   (*d*) that in the First and Third Figures of the syllogism the minor premiss must be affirmative.

3. From the premisses

   All X is Y:
   Some Z is not Y:

draw the conclusion, Some Z is not X, by a syllogism in the First Figure and immediate inference.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

I.

Translate:—

ἴσως οὖν ἄν τις εἴποι· σιγῶν δὲ καὶ ἡσυχίαν ἄγων, ὦ Σώκρατες, οὐχ οἷός τ' ἔσει ἡμῖν ἐξελθὼν ζῆν; τουτὶ δή ἐστι πάντων χαλεπώτατον πεῖσαί τινας ὑμῶν. ἐάν τε γὰρ λέγω ὅτι τῷ θεῷ ἀπειθεῖν τοῦτ' ἐστὶ καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἀδύνατον ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, οὐ πείσεσθέ μοι ὡς εἰρωνευομένῳ· ἐάν τ' αὖ λέγω ὅτι καὶ τυγχάνει μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ὂν ἀνθρώπῳ τοῦτο, ἑκάστης ἡμέρας περὶ ἀρετῆς τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖσθαι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, περὶ ὧν ὑμεῖς ἐμοῦ ἀκούετε διαλεγομένου καὶ ἐμαυτὸν καὶ ἄλλους ἐξετάζοντος, ὁ δὲ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ, ταῦτα δ' ἔτι ἧττον πείσεσθέ μοι λέγοντι. τὰ δὲ ἔχει μὲν οὕτως, ὡς ἐγώ φημι, ὦ ἄνδρες, πείθειν δὲ οὐ ῥᾴδιον.—PLATO.

(*a*) Parse— *ἐξελθών, ἐξελῶσι, ἐξέλωσι, πείσεσθε, ἐκτῖσαι.*

(*b*) Write a brief essay on the real reasons of the condemnation of Socrates.

II.

Translate:—

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem, ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit excessit, evasit erupit. Nulla iam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim iam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur; non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes perhorrescemus. Loco ille motus est, cum ex urbe est expulsus.—CICERO.

(*a*) Parse — comprehenderim, extorsimus, perculsum, eduxisset, pertimuit.

(*b*) Give a short narrative of the conspiracy of Catiline.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate:—

I.

ἐπεύχομαι δ', οἴκοισιν εἰ ξυνέστιος
ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς γένοιτ' ἐμοῦ συνειδότος,
παθεῖν ἅπερ τοῖσδ' ἀρτίως ἠρασάμην.
ὑμῖν δὲ ταῦτα πάντ' ἐπισκήπτω τελεῖν,
ὑπέρ τ' ἐμαυτοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ τε, τῆσδέ τε
γῆς ὧδ' ἀκάρπως κἀθέως ἐφθαρμένης.
οὐδ' εἰ γὰρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ θεήλατον,
ἀκάθαρτον ὑμᾶς εἰκὸς ἦν οὕτως ἑᾶν,

ἀνδρός γ' ἀρίστου βασιλέως ὀλωλότος,
ἀλλ' ἐξερευνᾶν· νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ κυρῶ τ' ἐγὼ
ἔχων μὲν ἀρχὰς, ἃς ἐκεῖνος εἶχε πρὶν,
ἔχων δὲ λέκτρα καὶ γυναῖχ' ὁμόσπορον,
κοινῶν τε παίδων κοίν' ἄν, εἰ κείνῳ γένος
μὴ 'δυστύχησεν, ἦν ἂν ἐκπεφυκότα.

SOPHOCLES.

(*a*) Parse—συνειδότος, ἐφθαρμένης, παθεῖν, ὀλωλότος, δρῶσιν.

(*b*) State what you know of the life of Sophocles.

Translate:—

II.

Et errat longe mea quidem sententia,
Qui inperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius,
Vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adiungitur.
Mea sic est ratio et sic animum induco meum:
Malo coactus qui suom officium facit,
Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet:
Si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit.
Ille quem beneficio adiungas ex animo facit,
Studet par referre, praesens absensque idem erit.
Hoc patriumst, potius consuefacere filium
Sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu:
Hoc pater ac dominus interest: hoc qui nequit,
Fateatur nescire inperare liberis. TERENCE.

(*a*) Parse—resarcietur, abiero, promeruit, operiere, emisti.

(*b*) Estimate the type of society represented in the Adelphi.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

When the boy tamed the brave horse, Bucephalus, which afterwards bore him through so many battles, and which no man in the court had been able to mount, Philip is said to have embraced him with tears of joy, bidding him seek a kingdom worthy of him: Macedonia had not room for him. He advised him to cultivate the favour of the people, while he was not responsible for any acts that might displease them; and did not even take it ill, when he heard that the Macedonians called Alexander their king, Philip their general.—THIRLWALL.

FRENCH.

MR. ROBERTS.

Translate:—

Notre-Dame de Paris n'est point, du reste, ce qu'on peut appeler un monument complet, défini, classé. Ce n'est plus une église romane, ce n'est pas encore une église gothique. Cet édifice n'est pas un type.

Notre-Dame de Paris n'a point, comme l'abbaye de Tournus, la grave et massive carrure, la ronde et large voûte, la nudité glaciale, la majestueuse simplicité des édifices qui ont le plein cintre pour générateur. Elle n'est pas, comme la cathédrale de Bourges, le produit magnifique, léger, multiforme, touffu, hérissé, efflorescent de l'ogive. Impossible de la ranger dans cette antique famille d'églises sombres, mystérieuses, basses, et comme écrassées par le plein cintre; presque égyptiennes, au plafond près; toutes hiéroglyphiques, toutes sacerdotales, toutes symboliques, plus chargées, dans leurs ornements, de losanges et de zigzags que de fleurs, de fleurs que d'animaux, d'animaux que d'hommes; œuvre de l'architecte moins que de l'évêque; première transformation de l'art, tout empreinte de discipline théocratique et militaire, qui prend racine dans le Bas-Empire, et s'arrête à Guillaume le Conquérant.—VICTOR HUGO.

Translate into French:—

You ask me my opinion on the fashion of illustrated post-cards. I think it charming, as well from the artistic as from the sentimental point of view. Artistic, yes, do not smile!

If some are ugly, some are pretty; and a great many of those which are beautiful are the reproductions of works of art. Thus they make us acquainted with these works; they develop our taste.

At first we used to keep all; now we are fastidious in our choice, which proves that our taste has been refined.

From the sentimental point of view, these little cards are precious. Whether they are kept in an album, in a box, or a drawer, whenever we look at them, the effect is the same: we recall old times; we remember the days when we received them; we double our life with these keepsakes.

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

1. Translate into French:—

The capitals of all the countries of the Continent have this in common, that Sundays or great holidays seem to be to the inhabitants the signal for a universal *sauve-qui-peut*. Scarcely divine service is over in the churches when thousands of the people go forth from their stone cages, like birds set free, and full of joy make for the country. Their desire is to find some patch of green to seat themselves on, some bush to shelter themselves in the shade. They run about in the lanes; they gather flowers in the meadows; the city and its toils are forgotten until the evening when they return home, their hats wreathed with hawthorn or oak leaves, their hearts cheered by a happy recollection, and their faces browned by the bracing air. Next day they will resume the yoke of their daily work. These likings of the country are nowhere more remarkable than in Paris. When spring has come and the fine weather, artists, burghers, clerks, and working-men look with impatience for the day when they will enjoy a few hours of pastoral life. They walk for miles between the shops of grocers and wine-merchants, to arrive at last beyond the suburb at the fields of vegetables or corn, where they can see the cabbages, the turnips, and the wheat in their natural condition.

Others take the way to the railway-station. On the preceding day the walls of the city have been covered with placards, informing them that tickets at a reduced price will be issued at the stations on the left bank of the Seine. Anxious not to miss the hour when the train will start, they throng the streets and run as hard as their legs will carry them. How many meetings, how many discoveries, how many adventures will take place in the day? Heaven only knows, or, if you wish to know it, read the 'Journey by water or by land from Paris to Saint-Cloud.'—E. SOUVESTRE.

2. Translate into English:—

Dans les premiers jours du mois d'octobre 1815, une heure environ avant le coucher du soleil, un homme qui voyageait à pied entrait dans la petite ville de D———. Les rares habitants qui se trouvaient, en ce moment, à leurs fenêtres ou sur le seuil de leurs maisons, regardaient ce voyageur avec une sorte d'inquiétude. Il était difficile de rencontrer un passant d'un aspect plus misérable. C'était un homme de moyenne taille, trapu et robuste, dans la force de l'âge. Il pouvait avoir quarante-six ou quarante-huit ans. Une casquette à visière de cuir rabattue cachait en partie son visage brûlé par le soleil et le hâle et ruisselant de sueur. Sa chemise de grosse toile jaune, rattachée au col par une petite ancre d'argent, laissait voir sa poitrine velue; il avait une cravate, tordue en corde, un pantalon de coutil bleu, usé et râpé, blanc à un genou, troué à l'autre, une vieille blouse grise en haillons, rapiécée à l'un des coudes d'un morceau de drap vert cousu avec de la ficelle, sur le dos un sac de soldat fort plein, bien bouclé et tout neuf, à la main un énorme bâton noueux, les pieds sans bas dans des souliers ferrés, la tête tondue et la barbe longue.

La sueur, la chaleur, le voyage à pied, la poussière, ajoutaient je ne sais quoi de sordide à cet ensemble délabré.—VICTOR HUGO.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into German:—

We cannot hold ourselves blameless in the causes which led to the outbreak of the war. We have in past times often erred in South Africa; and 'the evil that men do lives after them.' In more recent times the Jameson invasion was a most unjustifiable business. Officers who held the Queen's commission (say, patent) were at the head of this raid; and the inquiry held into their conduct was shuffling and half-hearted (say, was conducted with evasions and reluctance). These were the matches that set the blaze alight; the main faggots (der Haupt-Reisig) were the grievances (Beschwerden) of the *Uitlanders*, as those of our countrymen who had settled in the Transvaal were called. Though constituting the great majority of the whites, they were treated by the Boers with every sort of contumely and injustice. They were denied civil rights, unless they had resided an unreasonable number of years; and they were required to pay heavy taxes, amounting in the aggregate (say, all together) to more than three times the taxes paid by all the rest of the population. In fact, the Boers wished to live by

these immigrants; and it was their firm resolve to make South Africa a Dutch, instead of an English, colony. Wishing to grant them fair conditions of peace, we proposed that all white men should have equal rights; we, however, took the part not only of the Uitlanders, but also of the coloured native races. When the Boers would not listen to these proposals, we drew together 22,000 men in Natal. This they regarded as a threat, and demanded that we should withdraw this force. On our refusing to do so, Krüger sent an ultimatum, and on October 11th, 1899, war was declared by the Boers.—CONAN DOYLE.

2. Translate into English:—

Fünf Jahre waren auf diese Weise verflossen, als ein Fremder auf seiner Reise in ihrem Dorfe einkehrte, und in Christians Hause, weil es die ansehnlichste Wohnung war, seinen Aufenthalt nahm. Er war ein freundlicher, gesprächiger Mann, der vieles von seinen Reisen erzählte, der mit den Kindern spielte und ihnen Geschenke machte, und dem in kurzem alle gewogen waren. Es gefiel ihm so wohl in der Gegend, dass er sich einige Tage hier aufhalten wollte; aber aus den Tagen wurden Wochen, und endlich Monate. Keiner wunderte sich über die Verzögerung, denn alle hatten sich schon daran gewöhnt, ihn mit zur Familie zu zählen. Christian sass nur oft nachdenklich, denn es kam ihm vor, als kenne er den Reisenden schon von ehemals, und doch konnte er sich keiner Gelegenheit erinnern, bei welcher er ihn gesehen haben möchte. Nach dreien Monaten nahm der Fremde endlich Abschied und sagte: Lieben Freunde, ein wunderbares Schicksal und seltsame Erwartungen treiben mich in das nächste Gebirge hinein, ein zaubervolles Bild, dem ich nicht widerstehen kann, lockt mich; ich verlasse euch jezt, und ich weiss nicht, ob ich wieder zu euch zurückkommen werde; ich habe eine Summe Geldes bei mir, die in euren Händen sicherer ist als in den meinigen, und deshalb bitte ich euch, sie zu verwahren; komme ich in Jahresfrist nicht zurück, so behaltet sie, und nehmet sie als einen Dank für eure mir bewiesene Freundschaft an.—L. TIECK.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Why is the *Elegy in a Churchyard* so much more popular than Gray's other poems?

2. The position and influence of country gentlemen as a class in Addison's time.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. A contrast between Goldsmith's description of rural life and later realistic treatment of the same theme.

2. Swift in politics.

3. The effect produced by his physical infirmities on Pope's character and writings.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. From a given point P on a given line AB, show how to draw a line PQ equal to AB.

2. If any point P be taken within a triangle ABC, prove that the sum of the lines PA and PB is less than the sum of AC and BC.

3. Construct a rectangle whose area may be equal to that of a given triangle.

4. Show how to find a point P on a given line AB, so that

$$AB \cdot BP = PA^2.$$

5. If two circles be concentric, show that all tangents from points on the outer circle to the inner are of equal length.

6. Prove that the sum of the opposite angles of a quadrilateral $ABCD$, inscribed in a circle, is equal to the sum of the angles of the triangle ABD.

7. Show how to cut off from a given circle a segment which shall contain an angle equal to that of an equilateral triangle.

8. Being given the arc of a circle, show how to find the centre of the circle.

9. If the sides CA and CB of a triangle ABC be cut proportionally in points P and Q, show that the line joining P and Q is parallel to AB.

10. Show how to divide a given line into five equal parts.

ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the remainder when

$$(x - 2a)^3 + (2x - a)^3 \quad \text{is divided by} \quad x - a.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{5x + 1}{14} + \frac{6x - 3}{7} = \frac{x + 3}{2} + 6.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4x - 3}{3x - 7} = 3 + \frac{2x - 3}{x - 1}.$$

4. Explain what you understand by $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$, and prove

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} \cdot x^{\frac{r}{s}} = x^{\frac{p}{q}+\frac{r}{s}}.$$

5. Find the square root of

$$\frac{10\sqrt{2}-14}{1+\sqrt{2}}.$$

6. Add the fractions

$$\frac{x+4}{6-x-2x^2}, \quad \frac{x+4}{6x^2-7x-3}, \quad \frac{x+5}{3x^2+7x+2}.$$

7. A person disposes of turkeys at as many shillings each as the number he has, and returning back one shilling, finds that if he had one more to sell on the same conditions, and if he returned two shillings, he would have received twenty shillings more: how many turkeys did he sell?

8. Find x and y from the equations

$$ax + by = a^3 + b^3,$$
$$(b-c)x + (c-a)y = (b-c)a^2 + (c-a)b^2.$$

9. A number consists of two digits whose sum is 10, and is such that its square is less than the square of the number formed by reversing the digits, by 3960: find the numbers.

10. Find x and y from the equations

$$x - y = 3,$$
$$x^3 - y^3 = 657.$$

CLASSICS.

DR. TYRRELL.

I.

Translate:—

Κῦρος δὲ τόν τε πατέρα ἔφη ταῦτα ἐπεσταλκέναι καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἄλλ' ἐγνωκέναι, ἀλλὰ πάντα ποιήσειν· ἔχων δὲ ἥκειν τάλαντα πεντακόσια· ἐὰν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκλίπῃ, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήσεσθαι ἔφη, ἃ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἔδωκεν· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, καὶ τὸν θρόνον κατακόψειν, ἐφ' οὗ ἐκάθητο, ὄντα ἀργυροῦν καὶ χρυσοῦν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπῄνουν καὶ ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν τάξαι τῷ ναύτῃ δραχμὴν Ἀττικήν, διδάσκοντες ὅτι ἂν οὗτος ὁ μισθὸς γένηται, οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦται ἀπολείψουσι τὰς ναῦς καὶ μείω χρήματα ἀναλώσει.—XENOPHON.

1. Parse—*ἐπεσταλκέναι, ἔδωκεν, ἐκάθητο, ἐπῄνουν, ἀναλώσει.*

2. Give some account of the Battle of Arginusae.

3. Write down in the Greek of Xenophon the famous despatch announcing the death of Mindarus.

II.

Translate :—

Vestris amicum fontibus et choris
Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
Devota non exstinxit arbos,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.
Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens
Insanientem navita Bosporum
Tentabo et urentes arenas
Litoris Assyrii viator.
Visam Britannos hospitibus feros
Et lactum equino sanguine Concanum,
Visam pharetratos Gelonos
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

HORACE.

1. Parse—versa, exstinxit, urentes, sustulerit, inserere.

2. Write historical and geographical notes on the above passage from Horace.

3. Scan the first stanza of that passage.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

One tribe of the Batavi settled in Africa, and had as their chief ruler Cruderius, a man remarkable for piety and simplicity of life. Concerning him this story is told. A certain farmer left at his death a piece of land to his two sons, charging them to share it equally between them. But they, being, like all their race, crafty and suspicious in matters of business, were not able to agree how it should be divided, since each was always afraid that the other would get the larger share. They came therefore to Cruderius and asked him to decide between them. And he, after considering the matter awhile, gave this judgment. Let the elder, he said, divide the inheritance into two parts; and then let the younger choose which he will take; for so, if the shares be not equal, he that made the unfair division will have the smaller of the two.

FRENCH.

DR. ATKINSON.

Translate into English :—

Mais ce qui acheva de me rendre fameux parmi nos bergers, c'est qu'un jour un lion affamé vint se jeter sur mon troupeau : déjà il commençait un carnage affreux, je n'avais en main que ma houlette ;

je m'avance hardiment. Le lion hérisse sa crinière, me montre ses dents et ses griffes, ouvre une gueule sèche et enflammée ; ses yeux paraissent pleins de sang et de feu ; il bat ses flancs avec sa longue queue. Je le terrasse : la petite cotte de mailles dont j'étais revêtu, selon la coutume des bergers d'Égypte, l'empêcha de me déchirer. Trois fois je l'abattis ; trois fois il se releva ; il poussait des rugissements qui faisaient retentir toutes les forêts. Enfin, je l'étouffai entre mes bras ; et les bergers, témoins de ma victoire, voulurent que je me revêtisse de la peau de ce terrible lion.

Translate into French :—

The daily sight of the lands which his ancestors had possessed, and which had passed into the hands of strangers, filled his young brain with wild fancies and projects. He loved to hear stories of the wealth and greatness of his progenitors, of their splendid housekeeping, their loyalty, and their valour. On one bright summer day, the boy, then just seven years old, lay on the bank of the rivulet which flows through the old domain of his house to join the Isis. There, as threescore and ten years later he told the tale, rose in his mind a scheme which through all the turns of his eventful career, was never abandoned. He would recover the estate which had belonged to his father.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

1. Translate into German :—

When I was a child of seven years, my friends one day filled my pockets with pennies. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys, and, being charmed with a whistle (Flöte) that I saw in the hands of another boy, I offered him all the money I had for it. I then went home, and went whistling all over the house, much disturbing all the rest of the family. My brothers and sisters, on hearing the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for the whistle as it was worth. This made me think how much I might have bought with the rest of the money. They only laughed at me for my folly, and I began to cry with vexation. In fact, the reflection of what I had lost gave me more chagrin than the toy that I had got gave me pleasure.—FRANKLIN.

2. Translate into English :—

In den alten Zeiten, wo das Wünschen noch geholfen hat, lebte ein König, dessen Töchter waren alle schön, aber die jüngste war so schön, dass die Sonne selber, die schon so vieles gesehen hat, sich verwunderte so oft sie ihr ins Gesicht schien. Nahe bei dem Schlosse des Königs lag ein grosser dunkler Wald, und in dem Walde unter einer alten Linde war ein Brunnen : wenn nun der Tag recht heiss war, so gieng das Königskind hinaus in den Wald, und setzte sich an den Rand des kühlen Brunnens, und wenn sie Langeweile hatte, so nahm sie eine goldene Kugel, warf sie in die Höhe und fieng sie wieder ; und das war ihr liebstes Spielwerk.

Nun trug es sich einmal zu, dass die goldene Kugel der Königstochter nicht in das Händchen fiel, das sie in die Höhe gehalten hatte, sondern vorbei auf die Erde schlug, und geradezu ins Wasser hinein rollte. Die Königstochter folgte ihr mit den Augen nach, aber die Kugel verschwand, und der Brunnen war tief, und gar kein Grund zu sehen. Da fieng sie an zu weinen, und weinte immer lauter, und konnte sich gar nicht trösten. Und wie sie so klagte, rief ihr jemand zu 'was hast du vor, Königstocher, du schreist ja dass sich ein Stein erbarmen möchte.' Sie sah sich um, woher die Stimme käme, da erblickte sie einen Frosch, der seinen dicken hässlichen Kopf aus dem Wasser streckte. 'Ach, du bists, alter Wasserpatscher,' sagte sie, 'ich weine über meine goldene Kugel, die mir in den Brunnen hinab gefallen ist.' 'Lass dein Jammern,' antwortete der Frosch, 'ich kann wohl Rath schaffen, aber was giebst du mir, wenn ich dein Spielwerk wieder heraufhole?'— GRIMM.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—

1. Pandemonium, and the council held therein.
2. Henry Morton.

Trinity Term, 1904.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

MAY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

DR. PANTON.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{5\frac{5}{8}+3\frac{5}{12}-4\frac{5}{24}}{2\frac{4}{5}+5\frac{9}{10}-1\frac{9}{20}}.$$

2. Find the square root of 61·3089.

3. Find the price of 31 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., at £1 3*s*. 4*d*., per cwt.

4. Find the simple interest on £73 5*s*. 6*d*. for 5 years 6 months, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

5. Assuming that 100 gallons occupy 16 cubic feet, find the number of gallons of water which will fill a cistern whose length is 6 ft. 3 in., breadth, 3 ft. 4 in., and depth, 3 ft.

6. Divide

$$3x^4 - 10x^3y - 5x^2y^2 - 3y^4 \quad \text{by} \quad 3x^2 - xy + y^2.$$

7. Simplify

$$2xy\,(a-b)^2 - \{(ax-by)^2 - (ax+by)^2\}.$$

8. Resolve the following expressions into factors:—

$$a^3 + b^3, \quad a^3 - b^3, \quad (a+b)^4 - (a-b)^4.$$

9. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2-5x}{x+3}, \quad \frac{1-x}{x-3}, \quad \frac{3(1+2x^2)}{x^2-9}.$$

10. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x+2}{8} + 5 = \frac{3x}{20} + \frac{5}{2}.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Write a note on the Norman Conquest.

2. Give some account of (*a*) the Constitutions of Clarendon, (*b*) Magna Charta.

3. Comment briefly on the Barons' War and its results.

4. Sketch, in brief detail, the landing and movements of James II. in Ireland.

5. What events occurred in the years—1172, 1415, 1492, 1603, 1641, 1699, 1798, 1809?

6. What led to the repeal of the Corn laws?

7. Give some account of the present war between Russia and Japan, illustrating your remarks by a rough map.

8. Mention the chief lakes in America and Africa.

9. Trace the course of the Shannon, marking the principal towns on an accompanying map.

10. Write brief notes on the chief rivers and mountains of England.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

And it came to pass, when the Philistine arose, and came and drew nigh to meet David, that David hasted, and ran toward the army to meet the Philistine. And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead, that the stone sunk into his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth. So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Philistine, and slew him; but there was no sword in the hand of David. Therefore David ran, and stood upon the Philistine, and took his sword, and drew it out of the sheath thereof, and slew him, and cut off his head therewith. And when the Philistines saw their champion was dead, they fled.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

Certes, je conviens que la guerre est ce qu'il y a de plus triste et de plus bête au monde. Je ne sais rien, par exemple, de si lugubre qu'une nuit de janvier passée à grelotter comme un vieux loup dans une fosse de grand'garde; rien de si ridicule qu'un quartier de chaudron qui vous tombe sur la tête à huit kilomètres de distance; mais—un soir de belle

gelée—s'en aller à la bataille le ventre plein et le cœur chaud, se lancer à fond de train dans le noir, dans l'aventure, en compagnie de bons garçons dont on sent tout le temps les coudes, c'est un plaisir délicieux, et comme une excellente ivresse, mais une ivresse spéciale qui dégrise les ivrognes et fait voir clair les mauvais yeux.

Or,—

Es bedarf gar keiner Spekulation: die Welt hat die Erfahrung gemacht, dass es nicht immer aufwärts geht, dass auch, was als unverlierbarer Gewinn der Menschenarbeit geborgen scheint, verloren gehen kann. Die Kultur kann sterben, denn sie ist mindestens einmal gestorben. Der Schakal heult in Ephesos, wo Heraklit und Paulus gepredigt hatten; in den Marmorhallen von hundert kleinasiatischen Städten wuchern die Dornen und kauern nur vereinzelt verkümmerte Barbaren; Wüstensand wirbelt über dem Göttergarten Kyrenes. Doch wozu Bilder aus der Ferne? Wer einmal mit Nachdenken über das Forum Roms gewandert ist, muss inne geworden sein, dass der Glaube an den ewigen kontinuierlichen Fortschritt ein Wahn ist.

Translate into French *or* German:—

I once heard a Frenchman and a German arguing together as to which was the better country; the former spoke of the successes in war that had been obtained by his nation, and enumerated the distinguished generals that had gained conquests innumerable. The German reminded the Frenchman of the discoveries in art and science that had been effected by his countrymen. An Englishman came up, who put in a claim for his own country in the following words: — 'Although we admit that the French have more taste, and the Germans have more depth than our own countrymen, yet still in practical ability we think that we are not inferior to any nation: for answer this question—What nation has succeeded like ours in administering its affairs at once in peace and prosperity?'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The advantages and disadvantages of Democratic Government.

(*b*) The career and character of Napoleon.

(*c*) The debt of the modern world to the civilization of Greece and of Rome.

MIDSUMMER ENTRANCE.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Find the price of 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. at £2 13*s*. 9*d*. per cwt.

2. Find the least common multiple of $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$ and $x^6 - y^6$.

3. Multiply $x^2 - xy + y^2 + x - y + 1$ by $x + y - 1$.

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{x^4 - a^4}{x^2 - 2ax + a^2} \div \frac{x^3 + ax^2}{x - a}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+2}{x-3} + \frac{x-2}{x-6} = 2.$$

6. If 5 men or 10 women can do a piece of work in 10 days, in what time can the same piece of work be done by 10 men and 5 women?

7. Find the interest on £2175 17*s*. 6*d*. from January 30 to October 10, 1904, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

8. Calculate the value of $\sqrt{5}$ to four places of decimals.

9. A ship worth £10,000 is lost, of which $\frac{1}{7}$ belonged to A, $\frac{1}{3}$ to B, and the remainder to C.

Find the loss sustained by each if the ship were only insured for £5000.

10. Resolve into factors

$$ab(x^2 - y^2) - xy(a^2 - b^2).$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. State what you know about—De Montfort's Parliament, Poynings' Act, the Long Parliament, Grattan's Declaration of Right, the Chartists.

2. Write short accounts of—the Synod of Whitby, the Crusades, the Acts of Uniformity, Edict of Nantes, Catholic Emancipation.

3. State what you know about—the Poor Laws, the Navigation Acts, the National Debt, the Corn Laws, the Slave Trade.

4. Give the dates for—Invasion of Ireland by the Normans, Battle of Agincourt, American Declaration of Independence, French Revolution, Peninsular War.

5. Mention events belonging to the following years:—878, 1170, 1314, 1492, 1704, 1759, 1805, 1839, 1857, 1870.

6. Name in order, from south to north, the counties on the west coast of Ireland, with their chief towns.

7. Give the positions of twelve of the more important cities of Great Britain.

8. Name—the longest river in Australia, the capital of New South Wales, the channel separating Madagascar from the mainland, the capital of Ceylon, a seaport on the Black Sea, the highest mountain in Europe.

9. Where are—Tokio, Seoul, Lake Baikal, Lassa, Bahia, Gulf of Oman, Aden, Victoria Falls, the Golden Horn, St. Louis?

10. Name the countries through which the equator passes.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Had I but served my God as I have served my king, He would not have deserted me in my old age.

2. He said that he had given orders to the general to prevent the enemy crossing the river.

3. It is related that when Hamilcar was besieging Syracuse, a vision appeared to him of a divine figure, who told him that on the next day he would dine in Syracuse. His hopes were much raised by this announcement. But next day there arose such a disturbance in the camp, that the soldiers took to fighting with each other; and accordingly the Syracusans, perceiving the occurrence, came unobserved into the camp, and carried off the general prisoner into the town. In this way the prophecy was fulfilled.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into English:—

C'était une vieille figure de juif, telle que le peintre flamand nous en a transmis plusieurs. Imaginez un corps long, maigre, osseux, enveloppé d'une espèce de robe verte à larges carreaux; une chaussure difforme, à grandes boucles d'argent, s'avance au-dessous de la robe, les jambes arquées montrent leurs rotules noueuses. Enfin, au-dessus de tout cela, une tête jaune, coiffée d'un bonnet pointu et sillonnée de tant de rides, qu'on eût dit le visage parchemineux d'une vieille momie d'Égypte; la peau, collée sur le crâne chauve et sur les pommettes, luisait comme de l'ivoire; un nez long, des lèvres rentrantes, un menton saillant, anguleux, complétaient cette étrange physionomie. Mais ce

qui lui donnait une expression d'intelligence vraiment inconcevable, c'était le regard : de grands yeux gris comme ceux du lynx, lançant des éclairs à travers des sourcils blancs, qui retombaient presque sur le globe de l'œil.

Or,—

Wie ausgeartet ist hier zu Lande unser Geschlecht! sagte ein gereister Pudel. In dem fernen Welttheile, welches die Menschen Indien nennen, da, da giebt es noch rechte Hunde; Hunde, meine Brüder — — ihr werdet mir es nicht glauben, und doch habe ich es mit meinen Augen gesehen — die auch einen Löwen nicht fürchten, und kühn mit ihm anbinden.

Aber, fragte den Pudel ein gesetzter Jagdhund, überwinden sie ihn denn auch, den Löwen?

Ueberwinden? war die Antwort. Das kann ich nun eben nicht sagen. Gleichwohl, bedenke nur, einen Löwen anzufallen! —

O, fuhr der Jagdhund fort, wenn sie ihn nicht überwinden, so sind deine gepriesene Hunde in Indien — besser als wir so viel wie nichts — aber ein gut Theil dümmer.

Translate into French *or* German :—

One day he was playing at dice with other boys in the street; and when it came to his turn to throw, a loaded waggon came up. At first he called to the driver to stop, because he was to throw in the way over which the waggon was to pass. The rustic disregarding him and driving on, the other boys broke away; but Alcibiades threw himself upon his face directly before the waggon, and stretching himself out, bade the fellow drive on if he pleased. Upon this, he was so startled that he stopped his horses, while those that saw it ran up to him with terror.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Modern Journalism.
2. The Irish Literary Movement.
3. Self-sacrifice.
4. The Pleasures of Hope.
5. The Influence of Music.
6. The true Value of Athletics.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Define the terms *Solar day*, *Sidereal day*, and point out how the Sun's right ascension may be determined?

2. Give some account of (*a*) double stars, (*b*) stars of the first magnitude, which are visible to us.

3. Upon what does the duration of twilight depend?

(*a*) Show that twilight is shortest at the equator.

4. How is the Moon's distance from us determined? What is its mean value?

5. What angle would the Earth subtend at the eye of an observer situated on the Moon?

6. Write out a list of the Planets, giving their distance from the Sun in each case.

7. Assuming Kepler's law, and the distance of Jupiter as given by Bode's law, determine approximately his time of revolution expressed in years.

8. Explain, by means of a diagram, the changes of the seasons.

9. How would you explain the retrograde and stationary appearances of Venus?

10. On the 13th April the Sun rose at $5^h\ 8^m$ and set at $6^h\ 54^m$: at what time was he due south?

LOGICS AND ETHICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[*Supplemental Degree Candidates will omit questions* 1, 2, 3.
Candidates for Senior Sophister Examination will omit questions 10, 11, 12.]

1. What difficulty does Locke admit to be involved in the idea of Power?

2. Give Locke's account of abstract ideas.

3. State briefly Locke's views on the reality of human knowledge.

4. How does Stewart analyse our state of mind when we are spectators of a good or bad action?

5. What is the source of moral obligation according to Stewart?

6. Why does Stewart dispute Hume's views with regard to Justice?

7. Explain what is meant by analogical reasoning.

8. 'That enjoyments and sufferings follow in consequence of our actions is to be ascribed to the general course of nature.' How does Butler comment on this?

9. Butler gives a proof of the obligations of religion which is not destroyed by the opinion of necessity?

10. By what arguments does Butler support his thesis in the first Sermon?

11. What is the relation between self-love and conscience in Butler's system?

12. If lower instances of injury may lessen our benevolence, why may not higher, or the highest, destroy it?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Horace Walpole regarded as a product of the times in which he lived.

(*b*) A comparison of Lord Clive with any other great builder of empire.

(*c*) Tennyson's treatment of the passion of Love.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The purpose of Historical Studies as prosecuted in a University.

(*b*) 'Hamlet is endowed more properly with sentiment than with a character' (Goethe).

(*c*) The part of Polonius in the play of *Hamlet*.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. A mass of 18 lbs. starts from rest under a certain force, and at the end of 4 secs. is found to have moved over a distance of 36 ft. Find the distance the body would have moved if its mass had been $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and the force had acted for 10 secs.

2. Find the number of *yards* a body will ascend if projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 64 *yards* per *minute*.

3. A 24 lb. ball is fired from a gun weighing 3 tons; neglecting the momentum communicated to the powder and air by the explosion, calculate the velocity of the gun's recoil, supposing the velocity given to the ball to be 1600 feet per second.

4. Write a six minutes' essay on Energy.

5. What force must an engine exert in order to keep a train weighing 150 tons moving *uniformly* up an incline of 1 in 100, the coefficient of friction being 0·015?

6. A plank 10 feet long weighing 56 lbs. balances on a fulcrum when children of 9 stone and 7 stone are sitting one on each end. Find the distance of the fulcrum from either end of the plank.

7. A man whose eye is 6 ft. above the ground sees the reflection of the top of a mountain in a little pool on the pathway. The pathway appears level, and he finds that the pool is 16 yards distant, while the map shows the mountain to be 6 miles away. Find the height of the mountain.

8. Draw figures to explain why the image produced by a convex lens is sometimes larger and sometimes smaller than the object.

9. A cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Find the pressure against the side of a cistern, 3 feet high and 6 feet long, filled with water. At what height does the resultant pressure act?

10. A cube of wood floats in water with 0·2 of its height above the water; but in a certain liquid it floats so as to leave 0·4 of its height above the liquid. Find the specific gravity of the liquid.

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[1.]

1. Translate:—

Ἴθι δή, μετὰ ταῦτα τόδε σκέψαι. ψυχῆς ἔστι τι ἔργον, ὃ ἄλλῳ τῶν ὄντων οὐδ' ἂν ἑνὶ πράξαις, οἷον τὸ τοιόνδε· τὸ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρχειν καὶ βουλεύεσθαι καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα, ἔσθ' ὅτῳ ἄλλῳ ἢ ψυχῇ δικαίως ἂν αὐτὰ ἀποδοῖμεν καὶ φαῖμεν ἴδια ἐκείνης εἶναι; Οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ. Τί δ' αὖ τὸ ζῆν; ψυχῆς φήσομεν ἔργον εἶναι; Μάλιστά γ', ἔφη. Οὐκοῦν καὶ ἀρετήν φαμέν τινα ψυχῆς εἶναι; Φαμέν. Ἆρ' οὖν ποτέ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, ψυχὴ τὰ αὑτῆς ἔργα εὖ ἀπεργάσεται στερομένη τῆς οἰκείας ἀρετῆς, ἢ ἀδύνατον; Ἀδύνατον. Ἀνάγκη ἄρα κακῇ ψυχῇ κακῶς ἄρχειν καὶ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, τῇ δὲ ἀγαθῇ πάντα ταῦτα εὖ πράττειν. Ἀνάγκη. Οὐκοῦν ἀρετήν γε συνεχωρήσαμεν ψυχῆς εἶναι δικαιοσύνην, κακίαν δὲ ἀδικίαν; Συνεχωρήσαμεν γάρ. Ἡ μὲν ἄρα δικαία ψυχὴ καὶ ὁ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ εὖ βιώσεται, κακῶς δὲ ὁ ἄδικος. Φαίνεται, ἔφη, κατὰ τὸν σὸν λόγον.—PLATO.

2. Parse—*σκέψαι, φαῖμεν, ἀπεργάσεται, ᾠήθητο, κεκάσθαι.*

3. Describe the characters of the sons of Cephalus and the brothers of Plato.

1. Translate :—

Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum
Audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
Saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella
Ille etiam exstincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
Cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit,
Impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.
Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
Obscenaeque canes, inportunaeque volucres
Signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,
Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!
Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
Audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.
Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis,
Ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris
Visa sub obscurum noctis; pecudesque locutae,
Infandum! sistunt amnes, terraeque dehiscunt,
Et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur, aeraque sudant.

VIRGIL.

2. Parse—audeat, texit, Cyclopum, fornacibus, inmiscerier, incudibus, boum.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[I.]

1. Translate :—

ΧΟΡ. ὦ τῆς μεγάλης ἐπιθυμήσας σοφίας ἄνθρωπε παρ' ἡμῶν,
ὡς εὐδαίμων ἐν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς Ἕλλησι γενήσει,
εἰ μνήμων εἶ καὶ φροντιστὴς καὶ τὸ ταλαίπωρον ἔνεστιν
ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ μὴ κάμνεις μήθ' ἑστὼς μήτε βαδίζων,
μήτε βιγῶν ἄχθει λίαν, μήτ' ἀριστᾶν ἐπιθυμεῖς,
οἴνου τ' ἀπέχει καὶ γυμνασίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνοήτων,
καὶ βέλτιστον τοῦτο νομίζεις, ὅπερ εἰκὸς δεξιὸν ἄνδρα,
νικᾶν πράττων καὶ βουλεύων καὶ τῇ γλώττῃ πολεμίζων.

ΣΤΡ. ἀλλ' ἕνεκέν γε ψυχῆς στερρᾶς δυσκολοκοίτου τε μερίμνης,
καὶ φειδωλοῦ καὶ τρυσιβίου γαστρὸς καὶ θυμβρεπιδείπνου
ἀμέλει, θαρρῶν εἵνεκα τούτων ἐπιχαλκεύειν παρέχοιμ' ἄν.

ARISTOPHANES.

2. Parse—ἀπέχει, ἀμέλει, ἀναγνῶ, διακεκναισμένος, ἀφῳρέθη.

[II.]

1. Translate :—

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet;
Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
Sedulus inportes opera vehemente minister.
Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
Abicito potius quam quo perferre iuberis
Clitellas ferus inpingas Asinaeque paternum

Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas.
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
Fasciculum portes librorum ut rusticus agnum
Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrria lanae,
Ut cum pilleolo soleas conviva tribulis.
Ne volgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina quae possint oculos aurisque morari
Caesaris. Oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale ; cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

HORACE.

2. Parse—reddes, inportes, iuberis, uteris, nitere.

3. How does Horace describe the origin of Greek Dramatic Poetry ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

A council of war was summoned, and the momentous discussion began. The difference of opinion was great, and a hot argument was maintained till midnight. Many were in favour of at once taking the initiative in hostilities, and an immediate attack was warmly advocated on the ground of the effect of an offensive operation in raising the spirits of the soldiers. On the other hand, it was urged that any rash step was to be deprecated, still more the evacuation of the fort without orders from headquarters. Reinforcements might be counted on within a week's time. Meanwhile their stores were abundant ; and they might defy behind their walls and guns any conceivable number of native troops.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

Translate into French *or* German :—

To the Editor of the *Spectator*. Dear Sir,—I am, as you know, an Englishman, born in England, but educated in France, where I have spent more than half of my life ; and I beg that you will allow me to say in your journal that, on the subject of military service, I hold opinions contrary to those entertained by the majority of my countrymen at home. My experience is great ; I have known the French army for more than fifty years ; and I can say that since the introduction of compulsory military service, a great improvement has taken place in the looks and spirit of the whole population, not only in the army, but also among civilians. Young Frenchmen have become far more manly and more martial than they were. Formerly, parents were disposed to *coddle* (spoil) their children ; that is to say, to treat them with excessive tenderness. But this has ceased after the war of

1871, when the right of finding a *remplaçant* was renounced, and every Frenchman able to bear arms became obliged to serve. Since then every one, no matter what may be his rank or wealth, is inured to military discipline and to exercise in the open air. For months he lives in a barrack, or in a tent under the open sky, and the whole day he finds himself in the society of people of all possible classes. This mixing up of the population, this daily intercourse of high and low, which has been the result of the new military law, has effectually changed the French into a republican people. I am by no means a blind admirer of French customs, and I know that the drudgery of drill is not pleasant; but I cannot see what harm it would do English boys if, instead of cricketing, rowing, racing, and football-playing, at which they waste such an enormous portion of their time, they would begin to learn the use of the rifle and the rudiments of drill. It would make them quite as healthy as do their games, and would enable them to defend their country in the hour of danger. Yours truly, N.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe the manner in which you would determine the number of ergs required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade.

2. If ether-vapour be compressed, the temperature remaining constant, describe how the pressure varies, and the way in which you would experimentally determine this.

3. Describe some apparatus for producing great electric pressures, explaining the uses of its various parts, and the principles upon which its action depends.

4. State the laws of electrolysis, and describe the way in which you would verify them.

5. How would you measure the angle between two reflecting surfaces?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Point out the most characteristic differences between the alkali metals and the halogens.

2. How is pure acetaldehyde obtained from ethyl alcohol? Describe a few of its more characteristic reactions.

3. Describe the changes that take place in the formation of ethyl alcohol from (*a*) grape sugar, (*b*) cane sugar, (*c*) starch.

4. What volume of air is required for the complete combustion of 5 litres of ethylene (olefiant gas)?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Describe carefully the action of heat on sulphur.

2. Describe the preparation of ethyl acetate; explain what takes place when it is heated with caustic soda.

3. How has urea been synthesised? Give its most characteristic reactions.

4. Give the structural formulæ of the following substances, and point out their relationship to benzene:—(*a*) phenol, (*b*) aniline, (*c*) benzoic acid.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. WARDELL.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. 'Cabinet government was possible in England because England was a deferential country.'
Explain this statement.

2. Define 'Interest.' How is the rate of interest determined?

3. State clearly Adam Smith's doctrine of Wages. What other doctrines have been advanced?

4. Comment on the following passage:—
'Ground rents and the ordinary rent of land are, perhaps, the species of revenue which can best bear to have a peculiar tax imposed upon them.'

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

5. Sketch the history of the English Poor Law.

6. Write an essay on 'Sentiment in Economics.'

7. 'The efficient secret of the English Constitution may be described as the close union . . . of the executive and legislative powers.' Explain.

8. What are the defects of the popular branch of a legislature as a sovereign?
How are they corrected by the 'regulating wheel' of the English Constitution?

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

9. Bagehot, writing in 1872, remarks: 'It is too soon as yet to attempt to estimate the effect of the Reform Act.' What effects have become visible since that time?

10. What elements constitute the productive capabilities of a country? Why does the actual production of any country fall short of its potential productivity?

11. How does Mill show that the ideally best polity is representative government?

12. Write an essay on (*a*) the constitution, (*b*) the functions, of local representative bodies.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Why do we believe that the Earth is a rotating body?

2. Show how the distance of the Moon from the Earth is determined.

3. Explain the terms 'synodic time,' 'periodic time.' Find the relation connecting the synodic time and the periodic times of two planets.

4. The interval between eastern and western quadratures of Jupiter is 175 days, and between two oppositions 400 days: find the annual parallax of the planet.

5. Write a short account of the planetary system.

6. Explain what is meant by the expression 'eccentricity of the Earth's orbit.'
How has it been determined?

7. Explain the terms 'sidereal' time, 'solar' time, 'mean solar day,' 'equation of time.'
What are the main causes to which the equation of time is due?

8. How would you calculate the coefficient of refraction by observations on a circumpolar star?

9. State the cause of a solar eclipse, and explain under what circumstances is it (1) total, (2) partial, (3) annular.

10. Describe accurately how the latitude can be determined at sea.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

Butler and Stewart.

1. Give a short account of the views held by Cudworth, Hobbes, and Stewart as to the grounds of moral obligation.

2. How does Stewart show the inconsistency of those 'pious philosophers' who have denied the immutability of moral distinctions?

3. What facts prove that God is our *natural* Governor?

4. What features in God's moral government are suggested by the 'astonishing connexions' discovered by Science?

5. How does Butler show that virtue has a tendency to increase, and vice a tendency to diminish?

6. How does analogy give an indirect answer to objections against the wisdom, equity, and goodness of the Divine government?

7. What facts show that man is by nature intended to do good to his fellow-creatures?

8. How far is it true to say that right conduct is natural to man?

9. What are 'the sum of morals' and the 'general system of religion'? How are they related?

10. What are the good influences which resentment has upon the affairs of the world?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ROBERTS.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The controversy with regard to the higher Education.

2. The philosophy of history as a part of University Education.

3. Was Hamlet mad?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

1. What is meant by the moment of force about a point?
If three forces are in equilibrium, prove that the sum of their moments about any point is zero.

2. A heavy beam AB is supported by props at A and B: find where a weight equal to the weight of the beam must be placed so that the pressure on the prop at A may be three times that on the prop at B.

3. Draw a diagram showing an arrangement of four movable pulleys by which a weight of 1 lb. may be supported by a force equal to the weight of 1 oz.: mark the tension of each string.
How many movable pulleys would be required in order that the same force might support four times the weight?

4. How far does a body fall in the sixth second of its motion?

5. Prove that the velocity acquired in sliding down a smooth inclined plane depends only on the height.

6. Explain the principles involved in the construction of a barometer.

7. Find the force necessary to keep 20 lbs. of cork under water, its specific gravity being 0·24.

8. Explain clearly why a stick which is partly immersed in water appears to be bent at the point where it meets the water.

9. A ray of light impinges obliquely on a sheet of thick plate-glass: find the directions of the reflected part of the ray and of the light after it has passed through the glass.

10. Draw figures to illustrate the positions of the images of objects in (*a*) plane, (*b*) convex, (*c*) concave mirrors.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[I.]

1. Translate :—

ΣΤΡ. *καὶ μὴν ὅθεν γε πρῶτον ἠρξάμεσθα λοιδορεῖσθαι*
ἐγὼ φράσω· 'πειδὴ γὰρ εἰστιώμεθ', ὥσπερ ἴστε,
πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸν τὴν λύραν λαβόντ' ἐγὼ 'κέλευσα
ᾆσαι Σιμωνίδου μέλος, τὸν Κριόν, ὡς ἐπέχθη.
ὁ δ' εὐθέως ἀρχαῖον εἶν' ἔφασκε τὸ κιθαρίζειν
ἄδειν τε πίνονθ', ὥσπερεὶ κάχρυς γυναῖκ' ἀλοῦσαν.
ΦΕΙ. *οὐ γὰρ τότ' εὐθὺς χρῆν σ' ἄρα τύπτεσθαί τε καὶ πατεῖσθαι,*
ἄδειν κελεύονθ', ὥσπερεὶ τέττιγας ἐστιῶντα;
ΣΤΡ. *τοιαῦτα μέντοι καὶ τότ' ἔλεγεν ἔνδον, οἷάπερ νῦν,*
καὶ τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἔφασκ' εἶναι κακὸν ποιητήν.
κἀγὼ μόλις μέν, ἀλλ' ὅμως ἠνεσχόμην τὸ πρῶτον·
ἔπειτα δ' ἐκέλευσ' αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ μυρρίνην λαβόντα
τῶν Αἰσχύλου λέξαι τί μοι· κᾆθ' οὗτος εὐθὺς εἶπεν,
ἐγὼ γὰρ Αἰσχύλον νομίζω πρῶτον ἐν ποιηταῖς,
ψόφου πλέων, ἀξύστατον, στόμφακα, κρημνοποιόν.

ARISTOPHANES.

2. Parse—*ᾆσαι, ἠνεσχόμην, ὄναιτο, ἀποδοίην, ἐξεληλακώς.*

3. Illustrate the conservatism of Aristophanes from 'The Clouds.'

[II.]

1. Translate :—

'Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,
Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus'
Qui dicit, clamat 'victum date.' Succinit alter
'Et mihi.' Dividuo findetur munere quadra.
Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet
Plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque.
Brundisium comes aut Surrentum ductus amoenum
Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres
Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat,
Nota refert meretricis acumina, saepe catellam,
Saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, uti mox
Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.
Nec semel inrisus triviis attollere curat
Fracto crure planum, licet illi plurima manet
Lacrima, per sanctum iuratus dicat Osirim:
'Credite, non ludo; crudeles, tollite claudum.'
'Quaere peregrinum' vicinia rauca reclamat.

HORACE.

2. Give the meaning of—mancus, mango, aerumna, argilla, catus.

3. Complete the following lines :—

Quidquid delirant reges ——
Naturam expellas furca ——
Caelum non animum mutant ——
Non cuivis homini contingit ——

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

Chremylus, who was an old and a good man, and withal exceeding poor, being desirous to leave some riches to his son, consults the oracle of Apollo upon the subject. The oracle bid him follow the first man he should see upon his going out of the temple. The person he chanced to see was to appearance an old sordid blind man, but, upon his following him from place to place, he at last found, by his own confession, that he was Plutus the god of riches, and that he was just come out of the house of a miser. Plutus further told him, that when he was a boy he used to declare, that as soon as he came to age he would distribute wealth to none but virtuous and just men; upon which Jupiter, considering the pernicious consequences of such a resolution, took his sight away from him. . . . Chremylus immediately considered how he might restore Plutus to his sight; and in order to it, conveyed him to the temple of Æsculapius, who was famous for cures and miracles of this nature. By this means the deity recovered his eyes, and began to make a right use of them, by enriching everyone that was distinguished by piety towards the gods, and justice towards men; and at the same time by taking away his gifts from the impious and undeserving. —ADDISON.

FRENCH.

DR. ATKINSON.

Translate into English:—

(*a*) Je riais de le voir, avec sa mine étique,
Son rabat jadis blanc, et sa perruque antique,
En lapins de garenne ériger nos clapiers,
Et nos pigeons cauchois en superbes ramiers.

(*b*) Un si galant exploit réveillant tout le monde,
On a porté par-tout des verres à la ronde,
Où les doigts des laquais, dans la crasse tracés,
Témoignaient par écrit qu'on les avait rincés.

(*c*) Deux marmitons crasseux, revêtus de serviettes,
Lui servoient de massiers, et portaient deux assiettes,
L'une de champignons avec des ris de veau,
Et l'autre de pois verds qui se noyaient dans l'eau.

(*d*) Que ferait-il, hélas! si quelque audacieux
Allait pour son malheur lui dessiller les yeux,
Lui faisant voir ses vers et sans force et sans graces
Montés sur deux grands mots, comme sur deux échasses.

(*e*) Bientôt, pour subsister, la noblesse sans bien
Trouva l'art d'emprunter, et de ne rendre rien ;
Et, bravant des sergents la timide cohorte,
Laissa le créancier se morfondre à sa porte.
Mais, pour comble, à la fin le marquis en prison
Sous le faix des procès vit tomber sa maison.

(*f*) Là je trouve une croix de funeste présage ;
Et des couvreurs grimpés au toit d'une maison
En font pleuvoir l'ardoise et la tuile à foison.

(*g*) Heureux, si de son temps, pour cent bonnes raisons,
La Macédoine eût eu des petites-maisons ;
Et qu'un sage tuteur l'eût en cette demeure,
Par avis de parents, enfermé de bonne heure !

(*h*) Un aigle, sur un champ prétendant droit d'aubaine
Ne fait point appeler un aigle à la huitaine ;
Jamais contre un renard chicanant un poulet
Un renard de son sac n'alla charger Rolet.

Translate into French :—

A mother was assisting her little boy in the study of a geography lesson. They came to the description of a desert, which formed part of the lesson to be learned, and she read out the words of the book, which stated that a desert is a barren place.

The little fellow repeated the statement after her; but he appeared neither to understand nor to have the slightest idea of the meaning of the words. His mother tried to make the matter more simple, by telling him that a desert is a place where nothing will grow. The boy's face brightened at once; he could now understand it. The mother now felt sure that he could answer the question, and asked him, 'Now, John, what is a desert?' Very promptly came the response, 'Papa's bald head!'

GERMAN.

DR. ATKINSON.

Translate into English :—

Jetzt wurde Staatsrath gehalten, dessen endlicher Schluss dahin ging, der Nothwendigkeit nachzugeben, die Predigten an den Orten, wo sie bereits angefangen, zu gestatten, die Aufhebung der päpstlichen Inquisition öffentlich bekannt zu machen, die alten Edikte gegen die Ketzer für abgeschafft zu erklären, und vor allen Dingen dem verbundenen Adel die verlangte Sicherheit ohne Einschränkung zu bewilligen. Sogleich werden der Prinz von Oranien, die Grafen von Egmont, von Hoorn, nebst einigen Andern dazu ernannt, mit den Deputirten des

Bundes desswegen zu unterhandeln. Dieser wird feierlich und in den unzweideutigsten Ausdrücken von aller Verantwortung wegen der eingereichten Bittschrift freigesprochen, und allen königlichen Beamten und Obrigkeiten anbefohlen, dieser Versicherung nachzuleben, und keinem der Verbundenen, weder jetzt noch in künftigen Zeiten, um jener Bittschrift willen etwas anzuhaben. Dagegen verpflichten sich die Verbundenen in einem Reverse, getreue Diener Sr. Majestät zu sein, zu Wiederherstellung der Ruhe und Bestrafung der Bilderstürmer nach allen Kräften beizutragen, das Volk zur Niederlegung der Waffen zu vermögen, und dem König gegen innere und äussere Feinde thätige Hilfe zu leisten.

Translate into German :—

In picture-galleries every care is taken to prevent the pictures on view being damaged by the canes and umbrellas of visitors. A soldier, stationed as sentry at the door of a certain picture-gallery, had strict orders to allow no visitors to pass in without first leaving their sticks and umbrellas.

A gentleman came along with his hands in his pockets, and was about to enter the building, when the soldier touched him on the arm, and said, 'Sir, where is your stick?' 'My stick!' answered the astonished gentleman, 'I have not got a stick.'

'Very well, then, you will have to go out and get one. My orders are to allow none to pass unless they leave a stick.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Enunciate the laws of torsion, and explain the nature of the strain which a body experiences when subjected to a torsional couple.

2. Describe a method of measuring the coefficient of expansion of a liquid. Distinguish between the coefficients of real and apparent expansion.

3. Describe the thermopile, and the way in which it is used in experiments on radiant heat. Explain carefully what it measures in such experiments.

4. Enunciate Lenz's law, and give examples of its application.

Show that it is a consequence of the principle of the conservation of energy.

5. Describe experiments in support of the wave-theory of light.

If the wave-theory of light is true, how do you reconcile the statements that light travels approximately in straight lines, and yet that waves bend round corners?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Why is the formula of cyanogen written C_2N_2, not CN? Point out any analogies that exist between cyanogen and chlorine.

2. The analysis of a compound of two elements gave the following results:—

A, . . .	66·2
B, . . .	33·8
	100·0

The vapour density was found to be 157.
What is the molecular weight of the compound, and what information can be derived from these data regarding the atomic weights of A and B?

3. By what qualitative tests could you distinguish between the three gases—marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene?

4. Show that the alcohols and ethers are in many respects analogous to the inorganic basic hydroxides and oxides, respectively. Give examples of organic acids, anhydrides, and salts (esters).

5. By what reactions, or series of reactions, could the following compounds be prepared synthetically:—acetic acid, formic acid, benzene?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FOUR *Questions to be selected from each Section.*]

SECTION A.

1. (*a*) 'The rent of land is naturally a monopoly price.'
(*b*) 'Rent forms no part of the price of agricultural produce.'
Explain the above statements.

2. Define 'value.' What is the relation of labour to value?

3. What benefits does Adam Smith attribute to foreign trade?

4. Consider the arguments for and against gratuitous coinage.

5. 'According to the system of natural liberty, the sovereign has only three duties to attend to.' Specify these duties.

6. Point out the difficulties that hinder the spread of 'productive co-operation.'

Section B.

7. Explain concisely the real relation of the executive and legislative powers in the English Constitution.

8. What are the defects of the literary theory of the English Constitution in respect to the House of Lords?

9. 'One of the most curious peculiarities of the English people is its dislike of the executive government.' How does Bagehot account for this dislike?

10. What conditions are necessary to render a federation advisable?

11. How does Mill deal with the question of 'the duration of parliaments'?

12. What is Mill's 'twofold division of the merit which any set of political institutions can possess'?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

DR. PANTON.

1. Define 'centre of gravity,' and find its position in the following cases:—

(*a*) A uniform circular ring:

(*b*) A uniform rectangular lamina.

2. The height of an inclined plane is 6 ft., and the base 4 ft.; a force of 12 lbs. acting parallel to the plane will just prevent a weight of 30 lbs. from sliding down: find the coefficient of friction.

3. State the Principle of Work, and use it to find the relation between the power and resistance in a smooth screw.

4. A projectile is fired horizontally from the top of a cliff whose height is 144 ft., and reaches the ground at a horizontal distance of 500 yds. from the base of the cliff. What is the velocity of projection?

5. If a force equal to the weight of 20 lbs. acts continuously on a mass of 1 ton, in what time will it move it through a distance of 21 yds.?

6. Two unequal weights are connected by a light string, which passes over a smooth pulley. Investigate formulæ (*a*) for the acceleration of the system, and (*b*) for the tension of the string.

7. Assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., find the pressure necessary to hold down under water a piece of cork whose volume is 1·5 cubic feet, the specific gravity of cork being ·24.

8. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer, and obtain a formula for the specific gravity of the substance under investigation in terms of the standard and added weights.

9. Define 'index of refraction.' Prove the formula for the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly on a thin glass prism, in terms of the angle of the prism and the refractive index of glass.

10. Draw figures to exhibit the positions of the images in convex lenses, according to the different positions of the object.

(*a*) Show how a lens of this kind is to be used to correct 'long-sighted' vision.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. For the latitude of Dublin prove the formula Colat $\pm$ declination = meridian altitude, and state when the plus sign is used and when the negative.

2. The zenith distances corrected for refraction of a circumpolar star are 14° 17′ 13″ south and 46° 18′ 11″ north: find the latitude of the place of observation.

3. Prove that the amount by which a star is raised by the atmosphere is proportional to the tangent of the zenith distance.

4. Describe an equatorial telescope.

5. Find the *average* retardation of the Moon in rising.

6. Given that the Moon's horizontal parallax is 57′, the Sun's horizontal parallax is 8″, the Sun's semidiameter is 16′, and the Moon's semidiameter is 15′, find the Moon's latitude in order that it may just be embedded in the Earth's shadow.

7. Explain how the different appearances of the Moon during the month arise.

8. Define *Equation of Time*, and explain how it may be used to find local mean time.

9. How may the Moon's distance from the Earth be determined? State clearly how the places from which the observations are made should be situated.

10. Convert $3^h\ 20^m\ 50^s$ of mean solar time into sidereal time.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an essay on 'The Associations which cluster, in Byron's mind, about the Lake of Geneva.'

Or,—

Give an account of 'My Relations' and 'Mackery End, in Hertfordshire.'

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[A.]

1. Translate:—

Οὐχὶ ταὐτὰ παρίσταταί μοι γιγνώσκειν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅταν τε εἰς τὰ πράγματα ἀποβλέψω καὶ ὅταν πρὸς τοὺς λόγους οὓς ἀκούω· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ λόγους περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι Φίλιππον ὁρῶ γιγνομένους, τὰ δὲ πράγματα εἰς τοῦτο προήκοντα ὥστε ὅπως μὴ πεισόμεθα αὐτοὶ πρότερον κακῶς σκέψασθαι δέον. οὐδὲν οὖν ἄλλο μοι δοκοῦσιν οἱ τὰ τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἢ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν, περὶ ἧς βουλεύεσθε, οὐχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάντες ὑμῖν ἁμαρτάνειν. ἐγὼ δ' ὅτι μέν ποτ' ἐξῆν τῇ πόλει καὶ τὰ αὑτῆς ἔχειν ἀσφαλῶς καὶ Φίλιππον τιμωρήσασθαι, καὶ μάλα ἀκριβῶς οἶδα· ἐπ' ἐμοῦ γάρ, οὐχὶ πάλαι γέγονε ταῦτα ἀμφότερα· νῦν μέντοι πέπεισμαι τοῦθ' ἱκανὸν προλαβεῖν ἡμῖν εἶναι τὴν πρώτην, ὅπως τοὺς συμμάχους σώσομεν. ἐὰν γὰρ τοῦτο

βεβαίως ὑπάρξῃ, τότε καὶ περὶ τοῦ τίνα τρόπον τιμωρήσεταί τις ἐκεῖνον ἐξέσται σκοπεῖν· πρὶν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὀρθῶς ὑποθέσθαι, μάταιον ἡγοῦμαι περὶ τῆς τελευτῆς ὁντινοῦν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον.—DEMOSTHENES.

2. Parse—παριστάντες, ἠνώχλει, προπέποται, ἀπαλλαγέντες, ἐσκεμμένος, ἐξελήλεγκται.

3. (*a*) Where was Olynthus?

(*b*) What was the Theoric Fund?

(*c*) How does Demosthenes contrast the politicians of his day with the Athenian statesmen of an earlier time?

[B.]

1. Translate:—

Nil ergo optabunt homines? Si consilium vis,
Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus quid
Conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
Nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.
Ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis
Exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
Fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
Naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
Et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare, semita certe
Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
Nullum numen habes si sit prudentia, nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

JUVENAL.

2. Give the meanings of—orchestra, sportula, proseucha, stemma, phasma, sarcophagus, auspex, scurra, uva, diadema, asylum, stigma.

3. Annotate—

(*a*) Exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
Invento.

(*b*) Iamne igitur laudas quod de sapientibus alter
Ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum
Protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?

(*c*) Poena gaudebis amara
Nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus
Nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

The Gauls attacked the right wing with greater fierceness, nor could they have been withstood, had not the dictator happened to be on the spot, rebuking Sextus Tullius by name, and asking him, 'Was it in this way he had engaged that the soldiers would fight? Where now were the shouts of those demanding their arms? where the threats that they would commence the fight without the orders of their general? Behold the general himself calling them with a loud voice to battle, and advancing in arms before the front of the line. Would any of those now follow him, who boasted that they would lead the way; fierce in the camp, but cowards in the field?' What they heard was all true; wherefore shame applied such strong incentives, that they rushed upon the weapons of the enemy, their attention being turned away from the thought of danger. This onset, which was almost frantic at first, threw the enemy into disorder; then the cavalry charging them whilst thus disordered, made them turn their backs.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

Translate into *either* French *or* German:—

Calcutta, the city of palaces, looks in many respects like a British city. The streets are wide, the houses well built, tramcars run through all the town, and the causeway (trottoir) is shaded by trees. There are street-lamps at night, cabs in abundance, and large shops, the signboards (écriteaux) of which are in English. The names of the streets likewise are English. Each house has a number, and a policeman stands at almost every corner, just as they do at home. The people, however, are essentially oriental. They have dark-brown faces and hands, and are dressed in white cotton. Their feet and hands are bare; little children wear no clothes at all, and babies sit astride (à cheval) on the hips of their mothers. There are no carts drawn by horses, but only waggons yoked to two oxen; the driver sits on the pole, between the oxen. Ladies travel in palanquins, or square boxes which are carried by four men. The streets are sprinkled by men carrying water in skins, and laying the dust by the showers they let flow. The barbers sit at the corners of the streets, and shave their customers in the open air. The city possesses plenty of squares, but there is no grass in them; instead of grass there are tanks filled with water. The people are quiet and civil; nobody interferes with you, nobody importunes you. You see no drunken men, no fighting in the streets. The Indians live more peaceably than we do; hard work and bustle are unknown to them, and nobody is ever seen to be in a hurry. Articles for sale are cheaper than with us, but you must know the price of things before you buy; unless you do, the shopkeeper will charge you three times as much as he is willing to accept.—LAWSON.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Define 'density.' A solid weighs 27·4 gr. when in air, 15·9 gr. when in water, and 18·3 when in another liquid: determine the densities of the solid and the liquid, explaining the reasons for the various steps in your calculation.

2. Define the coefficient of linear expansion of a solid with temperature.

How would you proceed to determine its value? Upon what observations does the accuracy of the determination mainly depend, and why?

3. Describe the distribution of magnetic force in the neighbourhood of an electric current flowing (*a*) in a straight line, (*b*) round a flat, circular coil of wire.

Explain how the distribution in the latter case may be made use of for the measurement of electric currents.

4. Describe the Daniell cell, pointing out the uses of its various parts.

5. How would you use a gold-leaf electroscope to test the electrification of a given body? Explain the actions observed.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Chlorine and sulphur dioxide, when moist, act as bleaching agents. Explain the action in each case.

2. Eight parts by weight of oxygen unite with one part by weight of hydrogen to form water, and three parts of magnesium combine with two of oxygen to form magnesium oxide. What are the equivalents of oxygen and magnesium?

3. What volume of oxygen is required for the complete combustion of 10 litres of each of the following gases:—hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic oxide?

4. How may chlorine be prepared? What is the action of chlorine on each of the following substances:—sodium, antimony, sulphuretted hydrogen, potassium iodide, caustic potash? Give equations.

5. Point out any chemical relationships that exist between the elements carbon and silicon.

HISTORY.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. Notice the more important events during the reign of Louis VI. What was the extent of the 'royal demesne' at the opening of this reign?

2. Give some account of the Crusades of Louis IX.

3. What circumstances led to the annexation of Burgundy to the French Crown?

4. Write a note as to the effect of the Black Death on (*a*) England, (*b*) France.

5. Give a short account of Alcuin's career.

6. 'The Assize of Arms is the strongest possible evidence as to the real nature of Henry's government.' Explain this statement.

7. State clearly the nature of the conquest of Britain by the English.

8. Consider the claims of Henry IV. to the English Crown. What was the really important constitutional issue?

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. When is a fraction said to be in its lowest terms? Show that $\frac{835}{1472}$ is such a fraction, and explain the process you use.

2. If 100 men can build a wall 20 ft. long, 11 ft. 3 in. wide, and 31 ft. 6 in. high, in 9 days, how long would it take 50 men to build a wall 45 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 14 ft. high, each cubic foot being supposed to require the same time in each wall?

3. A cistern is filled in 20 minutes from tap A alone, in 24 minutes by tap B alone, and is emptied by tap C in 30 minutes. What proportion will be filled in 15 minutes when A, B, and C are all open?

4. Find, to the nearest penny, the simple interest on £233 15*s.* for three years, at 5 per cent.

5. A river, 30 ft. deep and 200 ft. wide, is flowing at the rate of 2 miles per hour. How many cubic feet of water and how many tons run out each hour? (A cubic foot may be taken as $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)

6. Divide $x^4 + 64$ by $x^2 + 4x + 8$.

7. Find the sum of

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}},$$

when $x = 5$, and $a = 4$.

8. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x}{6} - 8\frac{3}{5} = 2\left(\frac{3x}{5} - 1\right) - \frac{x+8}{3} + 1\frac{2}{3}.$$

9. Find the fraction which, if 1 be added to the numerator, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$; but, if 1 be added to the denominator, becomes $\frac{1}{4}$.

10. Divide 24 into two parts a and b, such that

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 2\frac{1}{2}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. What is the radius of a circle in which an arc 11 feet in length subtends an angle of 15″ at the centre?

2. If $\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{73}{55}$, find the values of all the other trigonometrical functions of A.

3. Write down the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the following angles 60°, 150°, 315°, − 120°.

4. If $\sin A = \frac{21}{29}$, and $\cos B = \frac{15}{17}$, find $\sin(A + B)$ and $\cos(A + B)$. Is $A + B$ greater or less than 90°?

5. Simplify

$$\frac{\cos 6A - 5 \sin 5A - \cos 4A}{\sin 4A - 5 \cos 5A - \sin 6A}.$$

6. Prove the formula for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

7. If in a triangle $\cos C = \frac{11}{61}$, $c = 68$, and $a = 43$, find b.

8. Find the area and the tangent of half the smallest angle of a triangle whose sides are 232, 229, and 61 feet.

9. Find the height of a tower which subtends an angle whose tangent is $\frac{3}{4}$ at a place A, and an angle whose tangent is $\frac{5}{12}$ at a place B 32 feet further from the tower, assuming A and B to be on a plane passing through the base of the tower.

10. Given

$$\begin{aligned} \log 6917 &= 3{\cdot}8399, \\ \log 532{\cdot}8 &= 2{\cdot}7265, \\ \text{Log tan } 57° &= 10{\cdot}1875, \end{aligned}$$

find the logarithm of the square root of

$$\frac{(53{\cdot}28)^3}{(69{\cdot}17)^2} \tan^3 57°.$$

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Draw a scale six inches long divided into intervals of $\frac{3}{4}$″, the end interval to be sub-divided into ten equal parts.

2. These sub-divisions being feet, make an equivalent scale in fathoms.

3. Construct a line in length a geometrical mean between 1 and 2 inches.

4. Make an equilateral triangle of the same area as a square with sides $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

5. Construct the triangle with sides 1·3, 1·2, and 0·5 inches in length, and draw the described circle.

6. Make two circles $1\frac{1}{4}$" and 2" in diameter, with their centres 3 inches apart, and draw the four common tangents.

7. Draw a circle 2 inches in diameter, and sub-divide the circumference at the points which mark the hours on a clock-face.

8. On the last, let the line IX, III represent the boundary between the elevation and plan, and let the radius through V be the plan common to a pair of lines, while the radii through I and through II are their elevations respectively: you are required to construct the true angle between the pair of lines.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Give the logical signification of each of the following terms:—
'Major Premiss,' 'Mood,' 'Figure,' 'Quantity,' 'Quality.'

2. Name the different kinds of logical Conversion, and give an example of each.

3. Prove the special rules of the 1st figure of syllogism.

4. Explain the meaning and the use of the mnemonic lines 'Barbara,' 'Celarent,' &c.

5. Note the logical fallacy in each of the following:—

(*a*) The State should be governed by able men: Scholars are able men: ∴ the State should be governed by Scholars.

(*b*) England prospers under Free Trade: therefore, if Free Trade is abandoned, she will not prosper.

(*c*) Punishment is an evil: the Deity does no evil: ∴ the Deity does not punish.

6. Construct an example of a logical Dilemma.

7. Show that the conclusion (A) can only be obtained in the 1st figure.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. F. PURSER.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. A system of forces act at the middle points of the sides of a plane polygon, their magnitudes being proportional to the sides, and their directions perpendicular to the sides inwards: show that they are in equilibrium.

2. State, and prove, the rules for the composition of parallel forces.

3. A uniform rod AB, two feet in length, and having weights of 5 lbs. and 12 lbs. depending from the extremities A, B respectively, is found to balance on a prop O, distant 8 inches from B. Find the weight of the rod.

4. Define accurately the centre of gravity of a body.
A triangular plate, when suspended from its three vertices successively, is found to have the opposite sides horizontal. Where is its centre of gravity?

5. State clearly the Principle of Work for machines in equilibrium or uniform motion.

6. Apply this principle to deduce the relation between power and resistance in the case of the screw.

7. A weight of 12 lbs. is placed on a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is 60°. A string attached to the weight, and passing over a smooth pulley at the top of the plane, supports a second weight hanging freely. If the weight on the plane just begins to move up the plane when the hanging weight is 11 lbs., find the coefficient of friction.

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

[*Candidates to answer also* 4–7, *inclusive, in Senior Freshmen Paper.*]

1. Assuming, with present units, $g = 32{\cdot}1948$, find the number denoted by g when an inch is taken for unit of length, and a minute for unit of time.

2. Two balls A, B are projected vertically upwards with velocities of 48 and 60 feet per second, respectively. If B is projected one second later than A, find when and where the balls will meet.

3. A body is whirled round uniformly in a horizontal circle by means of a string. If the pull on the string be equal to the weight of the body, show that the velocity is the same as the body would acquire by falling from a height equal to half the length of the string.

4. State, as accurately as you can, what is meant by the isochronous property of the pendulum.

5. A body is projected with a given velocity in a given direction. Construct graphically its position at the end of a time t, the resistance of the air being neglected.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

[A.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

I.

σκέψαι δὲ τοῦτο πρῶτον, εἴ τιν' ἂν δοκεῖς
ἄρχειν ἑλέσθαι ξὺν φόβοισι μᾶλλον ἢ
ἄτρεστον εὖδοντ', εἰ τά γ' αὔθ' ἕξει κράτη.
ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὔτ' αὐτὸς ἱμείρων ἔφυν
τύραννος εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ τύραννα δρᾶν,
οὔτ' ἄλλος ὅστις σωφρονεῖν ἐπίσταται.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἐκ σοῦ πάντ' ἄνευ φόβου φέρω·
εἰ δ' αὐτὸς ἦρχον, πολλὰ κἂν ἄκων ἔδρων.
πῶς δῆτ' ἐμοὶ τυραννὶς ἡδίων ἔχειν
ἀρχῆς ἀλύπου καὶ δυναστείας ἔφυ;
οὔπω τοσοῦτον ἠπατημένος κυρῶ
ὥστ' ἄλλα χρῄζειν ἢ τὰ σὺν κέρδει καλά.
νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω, νῦν με πᾶς ἀσπάζεται·
νῦν οἱ σέθεν χρῄζοντες ἐκκαλοῦσί με.
τὸ γὰρ τυχεῖν αὐτοῖς ἅπαντ' ἐνταῦθ' ἔνι.

SOPHOCLES.

1. Parse ἕξει, ἔδρων, ἠπατημένος, χρῄζοντες, ἔνι. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes.

2. Translate and explain—(*a*) μάγος μηχανορράφος: (*b*) οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον: (*c*) χνοάζων ἄρτι λευκανθὲς κάρα: (*d*) σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' εὐνάζει ῥοπή: (*e*) κόμην σπῶσ' ἀμφιδεξίοις ἀκμαῖς.

3. What three plays did Sophocles write on the tale of Thebes?

II.

Translate:—

Mi. Ibo, illis dicam nullam esse in nobis moram.
De. Sed eccum ipsum: te iamdudum quaero, Micio.
Mi. Quidnam? *De.* Fero alia flagitia ad te ingentia
Boni illius adulescentis. *Mi.* Ecce autem. *De.* Nova,
Capitalia. *Mi.* Ohe iam. *De.* Ah nescis qui vir sit. *Mi.* Scio.
De. O stulte, tu de psaltria me somnias
Agere: hoc peccatum in virginem est civem. *Mi.* Scio.
De. Oho, scis et patere? *Mi.* Quidni patiar? *De.* Dic mihi,
Non clamas? non insanis? *Mi.* Non. Malim quidem.
De. Puer natust. *Mi.* Di bene vortant. *De.* Virgo nihil habet.
Mi. Audivi. *De.* Et ducenda indotatast. *Mi.* Scilicet.
De. Quid nunc futurumst? *Mi.* Id enim quod res ipsa fert:
Illinc huc transferetur virgo. *De.* O Iuppiter,
Istocine pacto oportet? *Mi.* Quid faciam amplius?
De. Quid facias? Si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet,
Simulare certe est hominis.

TERENCE.

1. Parse—*patere*, *insanis*, *vortant*, *transferetur*, *facias*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes.

2. Explain the subjunctives *sit* (line 5), *malim* (line 9), *vortant* (line 10), *facias* (line 15).

3. What is the meaning of?—(*a*) *lupus in fabula*: (*b*) *ut captust servolorum*: (*c*) *numquid vis?*: (*d*) *animo malest.*

[B.]

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

I.

Translate:—

ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μητίετα Ζεύς.
αὐτίκα δ' αἰετὸν ἦκε, τελειότατον πετεηνῶν.
ὅσση δ' ὑψορόφοιο θύρη θαλάμοιο τέτυκται
ἀνέρος ἀφνειοῖο, ἐὺ κληῒσ' ἀραρυῖα,
τόσσ' ἄρα τοῦ ἑκάτερθεν ἔσαν πτερά· εἵσατο δέ σφιν
δεξιὸς ἀΐξας ὑπὲρ ἄστεος· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
γήθησαν, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη.
σπερχόμενος δ' ὁ γεραιὸς ἐοῦ ἐπεβήσετο δίφρου,
ἐκ δ' ἔλασε προθύροιο καὶ αἰθούσης ἐριδούπου.
πρόσθε μὲν ἡμίονοι ἕλκον τετράκυκλον ἀπήνην,
τὰς Ἰδαῖος ἔλαυνε δαΐφρων· αὐτὰρ ὄπισθεν
ἵπποι, τοὺς ὁ γέρων ἐφέπων μάστιγι κέλευεν
καρπαλίμως κατὰ ἄστυ· φίλοι δ' ἅμα πάντες ἕποντο
πόλλ' ὀλοφυρόμενοι ὡς εἰ θανατόνδε κιόντα.

HOMER.

1. Parse—*τέτυκται*, *ἀραρυῖα*, *ἰάνθη*, *ἔλασε*, *ἕποντο*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes.

2. Translate—

(*a*) *ἐπεὶ οὐχ ἱερήιον οὐδὲ βοείην ἀρνύσθην.*

(*b*) *ἕλοιμί κεν ἤ κεν ἁλοίην.*

(*c*) *τὸν δὲ καὶ ἀμφιθαλὴς ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστυφέλιξεν.*

3. Who were Patroclus, Deiphobus, Astyanax, Niobe?

II.

Translate:—

Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora iuventae:
'Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos?
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis?
Demens! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?

Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Collucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Eia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
Femina.' Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse—*obtulit, stent, collucere, attigerit, immiscuit.* Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes.

2. Explain—(*a*) *Minoia regna*; (*b*) *Phoebi cortina*; (*c*) *Titania astra*; (*d*) *Berecyntia mater.*

3. What other works did Virgil write besides the *Aeneid*? and what are the subjects of them?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

At the age of twelve years, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus embraced the rigid system of the Stoics, which taught him to submit his body to his mind, his passions to his reason; to consider virtue as the only good, vice as the only evil, all things external as indifferent. His Meditations, composed in the tumult of a camp, are still extant; and he even condescended to give lessons on philosophy, in a more public manner than was perhaps consistent with the modesty of a sage or the dignity of an emperor. But his life was the noblest commentary on the precepts of Zeno. He was severe to himself, indulgent to the imperfection of others, just and beneficent to all mankind. He regretted that Avidius Cassius, who excited a rebellion in Syria, had disappointed him, by a voluntary death, of the pleasure of converting an enemy into a friend; and he justified the sincerity of that sentiment, by moderating the zeal of the senate against the adherents of the traitor.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Goldsmith's descriptions of Switzerland and France.

2. Johnson's appreciation of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The character of Macbeth.

2. 'The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel.'

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Given the lengths of two lines AC and BC passing through a given point C, show that the line joining their extremities, when they are at right angles, is greater than when they are inclined at an acute angle.

2. Prove that a right line which meets two parallel right lines makes the alternate angles equal.

3. Show that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

4. Triangles on the same base, and equal in area, are between the same parallels?

5. Divide a given line AB so that the rectangle under the whole line AB and one part AP may be equal to the square on the other part BP.

6. If two circles have more than two points common, they coincide?

7. Show how to bisect a given arc of a circle.

8. Prove that, if two lines AB and CD be produced to meet in a point O, and if the rectangle $AO \cdot BO$ equal $CO \cdot DO$, the points A, B, C, D are concyclic.

9. Prove that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into segments proportional to the adjacent sides.

10. The area of a triangle, the lengths of the sides of which are a, b, and c, is 10 square feet: what will be the area of a triangle the sides of which are $3a$, $3b$, and $3c$?

MR. CULVERWELL.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Multiply £55 12*s*. 9¼*d*. by 23. Do you see any means of saving trouble in the work?

2. Light travels at the rate of about 190,000 miles per second, and it takes about 3 years to come to us from the nearest fixed star: about how many miles is the star distant? [It will be enough to get the three right-hand figures, and to state the proper number of ciphers which should follow them.]

3. Find the value of 319 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. at £2 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

4. How many planks 12 ft. 6 in. long and 8½ in. wide must you buy in order to floor a room 50 ft. by 16 ft.? What would be the best way to lay them?

5. In how many years will £225 amount to £256 10*s*. at 3½ per cent. simple interest?

6. Calculate to two decimal places the value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}}.$$

7. Solve the equations

$$3x + 5y - 10z = 32, \quad 8x - 4y - 6z = 2, \quad 7x - 6y + 4z = -4.$$

8. Express the roots of the equation

$$\left(\frac{2x+1}{x+1}\right)^2 = \frac{5x^2 - 2}{2x^2 - 2}.$$

9. A rectangular enclosure is one acre in extent; the length of its four sides is 322 yards. How many yards are there in each side?

10. 'An ass and a mule journeyed together, each bearing a heavy load. "Why dost thou sigh, mother?" said the mule; "give me one stone weight of thy burden, and mine shall be double thine."—"Give me one of thine," said the ass, "and our burdens shall be equal." What was the load of each?'

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. ABC is a triangle, having C a right angle. Write down the values of sin A, tan A, sec A, cos B, cot B, cosec B, in terms of the sides.

2. Given cot $A = 1\frac{1}{16}$, find the values of the remaining five trigonometrical functions.

3. The chain of a bicycle works round two cog-wheels, of which the driving-wheel has 23 cogs and the other has 8 cogs. If the back wheel of the bicycle is 28 inches high, how many complete turns of the pedals will correspond to a distance of a mile?

4. Prove the formula

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

5. Being given that A is an acute angle whose sine is $\frac{3}{5}$, find the values of

$$\cos(90° + A), \quad \cos(180° - A), \quad \sin(180° - A).$$

6. If tan $A = \frac{1}{16}$, and tan $B = \frac{1}{8}$, find the value of tan $(2A - B)$.

7. The sides of a triangle are 23, 24, 25: find the cosine of the angle opposite 24. Is the angle greater or less than 60°?

8. AB is 140 yards, the angle CAB is 67° 30′, and the angle CBA is 109° 40′: find the distance BC, being given that

$$\sin 67° 30' = \cdot 924, \quad \sin 2° 50' = \cdot 049.$$

9. Explain the trigonometrical method of making a survey.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

I.

Translate:—

Ὣς ἔφαθ', αἱ δ' ἀπάνευθεν ἴσαν, εἶπον δ' ἄρα κούρῃ.
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐκ ποταμοῦ χρόα νίζετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
ἅλμην, ἣ οἱ νῶτα καὶ εὐρέας ἄμπεχεν ὤμους·
ἐκ κεφαλῆς δ' ἔσμηχεν ἁλὸς χνόον ἀτρυγέτοιο.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα λοέσσατο καὶ λίπ' ἄλειψεν,
ἀμφὶ δὲ εἵματα ἕσσαθ' ἃ οἱ πόρε παρθένος ἀδμὴς,
τὸν μὲν Ἀθηναίη θῆκεν, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα,
μείζονά τ' εἰσιδέειν καὶ πάσσονα, κὰδ δὲ καρητος
οὔλας ἧκε κόμας, ὑακινθίνῳ ἄνθει ὁμοίας.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ ἀνὴρ
Ἴδρις, ὃν Ἥφαιστος δέδαεν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
Τέχνην παντοίην, χαρίεντα δὲ ἔργα τελείει,
ὡς ἄρα τῷ κατέχευε χάριν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ὤμοις.
ἕζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ἐπὶ θῖνα θαλάσσης,
κάλλεϊ καὶ χάρισι στίλβων· θηεῖτο δὲ κούρη.
δή ῥα τότ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισι μετηύδα.

1. Parse—ἴομεν, μωμεύῃ, καταβάς, ἦλθεν, ἐμίγη.

2. Write a short account of any passages which you may happen to like in Homer.

3. What do you know of the 'Homeric Question'?

II.

Translate:—

Quid? quae postea sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit!—di immortales! sustinuit? Immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit,—quae neque maximo animo nocens, neque innocens nisi fortissimus vir neglegere potuisset. Scutorum, gladiorum, frenorum, pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur. Nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo non Miloni conducta esset domus; arma in villam Ocriculanam devecta Tiberi; domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referta; plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita; nec ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita. Laudabam equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompei; sed dicam ut sentio, iudices.—CICERO.

1. Parse—percussum, coniurasse, senserat, incensus, ingressus.

2. Give meanings of—substructiones, reda, paenulatus, stata sacrificia, perduellio, librarium.

3. Give a sketch of the life of Cicero.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Though Crassus was an exquisite flatterer himself, yet no man was more easily caught by flattery than he. And what was very particular, though he was one of the most covetous men in the world, no man was more averse to, or more severe against, such that resembled him. But it gave him still more pain to see Pompey so successful in all his employments, to see him honoured with a triumph, and saluted by the citizens with the title of *the Great*. One day he happened to be told that Pompey the Great was coming; upon which he answered with a scornful smile, 'How big is he?'

FRENCH.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

1. Translate into French:—

Just like Napoleon I., the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell never spared any pains in seeking to acquaint himself with the designs of his adversaries. He expended large sums in secret service, and nothing could pass in the royalist camp, whether abroad or at home, without his finding it out. In 1655, a gentleman called on his secretary Thurloe to ask for permission to travel on the continent. The passport was granted on his promise not to engage in plots against the Commonwealth of Great Britain. However, the gentleman went straight to Cologne to have an interview with Prince Charles Stuart. Their interview took place at night, after dark. On his return to London, Cromwell sent for the gentleman and asked him if he had kept his promise of not going near the Pretender. The gentleman replied, 'yes.' 'But who was it,' asked Cromwell, 'who put out the candles when you had that nightly meeting with the prince at Cologne?' There was no reply. He then asked the traveller whether Charles had not given him any letters to his partisans in England. The gentleman denied it. Thereupon Cromwell asked him for his hat, opened the lining, and showed him a letter concealed therein. The offender was sent to the Tower. Cromwell's informant on this occasion had been one Manning, but the affair was Manning's ruin. The royalists of Cologne got wind of the occurrence, and at once their suspicion fell on Manning. They searched his rooms, and discovered a correspondence with Thurloe in which he had betrayed all their secrets. Manning did not try to deny that he received £1200 a year from Cromwell for his reports; but he added that, if any harm was done to him, several royalists in prison in England would be shot in retaliation. His threats were of no use. A few days after he was enticed into a wood near Cologne, and shot dead.—MORLEY'S *Life of Cromwell.*

2. Translate into English:—

Napoléon était occupé à ranger les colonnes d'attaque sur le bord du vallon qui nous séparait des Anglais, lorsqu'il entend quelques coups de fusil vers Papelotte, c'est-à-dire à l'angle de sa ligne de bataille. Une

sorte de frémissement saisit son cœur. Ce peut être l'arrivée de Grouchy; ce peut être aussi un nouveau débordement de Prussiens, et dans le doute il aimerait mieux que ce ne fût rien. Mais ses inquiétudes augmentent en voyant quelques troupes de Durutte abandonner la ferme de Papelotte, au cri de *sauve qui peut*, proféré par la trahison, ou par ceux qui la craignent. Napoléon pousse son cheval vers les fuyards, leur parle, les ramène à leur poste, et revient à la Haye-Sainte, lorsque levant les yeux vers le plateau, il remarque un certain ébranlement dans sa cavalerie jusque-là immobile. Un sinistre pressentiment traverse son âme, et il commence à croire que de ce poste élevé nos cavaliers ont dû apercevoir de nouvelles troupes prussiennes. Sur-le-champ ne donnant rien au chagrin, tout à l'action, il envoie La Bédoyère au galop parcourir de droite à gauche les rangs des soldats, et dire que les coups de fusil qu'on entend sont tirés par Grouchy, qu'un grand résultat se prépare, pourvu qu'on tienne encore quelques instants. Après avoir chargé La Bédoyère de répandre cet utile mensonge, il se décide à lancer sur le plateau de Mont-Saint-Jean les dix bataillons de la garde qu'il avait amenés. Il en confie quatre au brave Friant pour exécuter une attaque furieuse, de concert avec Reille qui doit rallier pour cette dernière tentative ce qui lui reste de son corps, puis il dispose les six autres diagonalement, de la Haye-Sainte à Planchenois, de manière à lier son centre avec sa droite, et à pourvoir aux nouveaux événements qu'il redoute. Son intention, si ces événements n'ont pas la gravité qu'il suppose, est de mener lui-même ces six bataillons à la suite des quatre premiers, pour enfoncer à tout prix la ligne anglaise, et terminer ainsi la journée.—THIERS.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR SELSS.

1. Translate into German :—

Just like Napoleon I. the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell never spared any pains in seeking to acquaint himself with the designs of his adversaries. He expended large sums in secret service, and nothing could pass in the Royalist camp, whether abroad or at home, without his finding it out. In 1655, a gentleman called on his secretary Thurloe to ask for permission to travel on the continent. The passport was granted, on his promise not to engage in plots against the Commonwealth of Great Britain. However, the gentleman went straight to Cologne to have an interview with Prince Charles Stuart. Their interview took place at night, after dark. On his return to London, Cromwell sent for the gentleman and asked him if he had kept his promise of not going near the Pretender. The gentleman replied: 'Yes.' 'But who was it,' asked Cromwell, 'who put out the candles when you had that nightly meeting with the Prince at Cologne?' There was no reply. He then asked the traveller whether Charles had not given him any letters to his partisans in England. The gentleman denied it. Thereupon Cromwell asked him for his hat, opened the lining, and showed him a letter concealed therein. The offender was sent to the Tower. Cromwell's informant on this occasion had been one Manning, but the

affair was Manning's ruin. The royalists of Cologne got wind of the occurrence, and at once their suspicion fell on Manning. They searched his rooms, and discovered a correspondence with Thurloe, in which he had betrayed all their secrets. Manning did not try to deny that he received £1200 a year from Cromwell for his reports; but he added that, if any harm was done to him, several royalists in prison in England would be shot in retaliation. His threats were of no use. A few days after, he was enticed into a wood near Cologne, and shot dead.—MORLEY'S *Life of Cromwell.*

2. Translate into English:—

Durch das Portal des Gartens schritt ein fremder alter Mann, eine stattliche aber gebeugte Gestalt, gestützt auf den Arm einer schönen jungen Dame, beide schlicht und einfach, doch fein und vornehm in Tracht und Haltung. Nur mühsam und mit dem rechten Fusse hinkend konnte der alte Herr sich fortbewegen und hielt alle paar Schritte inne zum Ausruhen, so dass ich die Nahenden lange und scharf ins Auge zu fassen vermochte.

„Das ist der Walter Scott mit seiner Tochter," sagte der Frotteur zum dicken Klärchen: „der Walter Scott, welcher alle die schönen Geschichten gemacht hat, den Ivanhoe und Quentin Durward, steh' auf, den müssen wir grüssen!"

Ich erwachte wie aus einem Traume. So also sehen berühmte Männer aus! Denn dies war der erste Mann, der viele Bücher geschrieben, der erste so eigentlich berühmte Mann, welchen ich in meinem Leben erblickte, und ob ich gleich noch keines dieser Bücher gelesen, wusste ich doch, dass die kleinen gelben Bändchen Walter Scott, wie sie alle vierzehn Tage auf Subscription in die Häuser kamen, durch ganz Biebrich und stellenweise sogar in Mosbach von Alt und Jung verschlungen wurden; ja ich hatte sogar bemerkt, dass sich die Dienstboten Sonntags Nachmittags zusammen setzten, um den Walter Scott zu lesen, welchen sie ihrer Herrschaft gestohlen hatten.—RIEHL.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Contrast the French and the English types of Comedy.
2. The Puritan spirit in literature.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

EUCLID.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Prove that a triangle is completely determined when its three sides are known.

2. Describe a rectangle equal in area to a given triangle.

3. If the angle C of a triangle ABC is obtuse, prove

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + CB^2 + 2AC \,.\, CD,$$

where D is the foot of the perpendicular from B on AC.

4. A chord QR is drawn parallel to the tangent at a point P on a circle: prove $PQ = PR$.

5. Describe a circle to pass through three given points.

6. Given that the bases of two triangles having a common vertex lie on the same straight line and are in the ratio of two given whole numbers, prove that the areas of the triangles are in the same ratio.

7. Prove that a certain proportion connects the sides of two equal rectangles.

8. Divide a given straight line into seven equal parts.

9. Prove that the equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the two sides.

10. On a given straight line construct a rectangle equal to a given rectangle.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide $4x^5 + 2x^4 - 16x^3 + 57x^2 - 59x + 40$ by $2x^2 - 3x + 5$.

2. Simplify

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x^3}{y} + \frac{y^3}{x}\right)(x^3 - y^3)}{(x^2 - y^2)(x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4)}.$$

3. Add the fractions

$$\frac{x - 1}{2x^2 + x - 1}, \quad \frac{2 - x}{6x^2 - 11x + 4}, \quad \frac{6 - x}{3x^2 - x - 4}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{7x+1}{5} = 1 + \frac{3x+1}{2}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4x-9}{2x-1} + \frac{x-1}{3x-4} = 1.$$

6. After half a barrel of beer is drunk, the cock is left open by mistake, and 4 gallons are spilled. Three-fourths of what remains are then used, and the last 2 gallons are thrown away as sour. How much beer was there in the barrel?

7. *A* and *B* distribute £48 each among a certain number of persons: *A* relieves 40 persons more than *B*, and *B* gives to each 4*s*. more than *A*. How many persons did *A* and *B* respectively relieve?

8. How many bricks, each 9 in. × 4½ in. × 3 in., are required to build the four walls of a house, taking the walls to be 18 in. thick and 60 feet high, and the external length and breadth of the house to be 93 feet and 48 feet respectively?

9. Find the simple interest on £3500 at 3½ per cent. from January 17th, 1904, to March 30th, 1905.

10. A bankrupt owes *A* £256 6*s*. 8*d*., *B* £203 10*s*., and *C* £141 13*s*. 4*d*.; his estate is worth £421 1*s*.: how much will *A*, *B*, and *C* receive, respectively?

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate:—

Τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἔπειθον τὸν δῆμον· ἐβούλοντο δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι ἀνιστάμενοι· ἔδοξε δὲ ἀναβαλέσθαι εἰς ἑτέραν ἐκκλησίαν· τότε γὰρ ὀψὲ ἦν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἂν καθεώρων· τὴν δὲ βουλὴν προβουλεύσασαν εἰσενεγκεῖν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ οἱ ἄνδρες κρίνοιντο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο Ἀπατούρια, ἐν οἷς οἵ τε πατέρες καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς σύνεισι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. οἱ οὖν περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην παρεσκεύασαν ἀνθρώπους μέλανα ἱμάτια ἔχοντας καὶ ἐν χρῷ κεκαρμένους πολλοὺς ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἑορτῇ, ἵνα πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἥκοιεν, ὡς δὴ συγγενεῖς ὄντες τῶν ἀπολωλότων, καὶ Καλλίξενον ἔπεισαν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ κατηγορεῖν τῶν στρατηγῶν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίουν, εἰς ἣν ἡ βουλὴ εἰσήνεγκε τὴν ἑαυτῆς γνώμην Καλλιξένου εἰπόντος τήνδε· Ἐπειδὴ τῶν τε κατηγορούντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ ἐκείνων ἀπολογουμένων ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀκηκόασι, διαψηφίσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πάντας κατὰ φυλάς· θεῖναι δὲ εἰς τὴν φυλὴν ἑκάστην δύο ὑδρίας· ἐφ' ἑκάστῃ δὲ τῇ φυλῇ κήρυκα κηρύττειν, ὅτῳ δοκοῦσιν ἀδικεῖν οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνελόμενοι τοὺς νικήσαντας ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, εἰς τὴν προτέραν ψηφίσασθαι, ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ, εἰς τὴν ὑστέραν· ἂν δὲ δόξωσιν ἀδικεῖν, θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι καὶ τοῖς ἔνδεκα παραδοῦναι καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημοσιεῦσαι, τὸ δ' ἐπιδέκατον τῆς θεοῦ εἶναι.

(*a*) Parse the forms :—καθεώρων, εἰσενεγκεῖν, κεκαρμένους, θεῖναι, ἀνελόμενοι.

(*b*) What is the date of the opening of Xenophon's *Hellenica*?

(*c*) Where were :—Abydus, Sardis, Cyzicus, Thasus, Selinus, and Himera?

Translate :—

Diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis arboribusque comae:
Mutat terra vices, et descrescentia ripas flumina praetereunt:
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum quae rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas interitura, simul
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia Lunae: nos, uti decidimus,
Quo pater Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit, an adiiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico quae dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituet pietas:
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum liberat Hippolytum,
Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo.

(*a*) In what connexion do the following expressions occur :—Philippis versa acies retro: Nihil astra praeter vidit et undas: Merses profundo pulchrior evenit: Apis Matinae more modoque: Nupta iam dices— ?

(*b*) Give the meaning of any *five* of the following words :—phaselus, caducus, vetula, genae, spargier, fraxinus, picus, pollex, onyx, feriatus.

(*c*) Mark the quantity of the syllables in any *five* of the following :—Pacorus, renidet, Oricum, mica, fidicen, pampinus, nefas, chorea, bidens, fruticetum.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

In the meantime, Caesar despatched letters and messengers into Sardinia and the neighbouring provinces, with orders, as soon as they read the letters, to send supplies of men, corn, and warlike stores; and having unloaded part of the fleet, detached it, with Rabirius Postumus, into Sicily, to bring over the second embarkation. At the same time he ordered out ten galleys, to get intelligence of the transports that had missed their way, and to maintain the freedom of the sea. He also ordered C. Sallustius Crispus, the praetor, at the head of a squadron, to sail to Cercina, then in the hands of the enemy, because he heard there was great quantity of corn in that island: he gave these orders and instruction in such a manner as to leave no room for excuse or delay. Meanwhile, having informed himself, from the deserters and natives, of the condition of Scipio and his followers, and understanding that they were at the whole charge of maintaining Juba's cavalry; he could not but pity the infatuation of men, who thus chose to be tributaries to the king of Numidia rather than securely enjoy their fortunes at home with their fellow-citizens.

FRENCH.

DR. ATKINSON.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

(*a*) On y voit de tous côtés le fin lin d'Égypte et la pourpre tyrienne deux fois teinte, d'un éclat merveilleux ; cette double teinture est si vive, que le temps ne peut l'effacer : on s'en sert pour les laines fines, qu'on rehausse d'une broderie d'or et d'argent. Les Phéniciens font le commerce de tous les peuples jusqu'au détroit de Gadès.

(*b*) Ses yeux creux sont pleins d'un feu âpre et farouche ; ils sont sans cesse errants de tous côtés ; il prête l'oreille au moindre bruit, et se sent tout ému ; il est pâle, défait, et les noirs soucis sont peints sur son visage toujours ridé.

(*c*) O mon fils ! que les dieux me préservent de te revoir jamais ; que plutôt le ciseau de la Parque tranche le fil de tes jours lorsqu'il est à peine formé, de même que le moissonneur tranche de sa faux une tendre fleur qui commence à éclore.

(*d*) Aussitôt le mont Etna cessa de vomir des tourbillons de flammes ; on n'entendit plus les coups des terribles marteaux qui, frappant l'enclume, faisaient gémir les profondes cavernes de la terre et les abîmes de la mer : le fer et l'airain, n'étant plus polis par les Cyclopes, commençaient à se rouiller. Vulcain, furieux, sort de sa fournaise ; quoique boiteux, il monte en diligence vers l'Olympe ; il arrive, suant et couvert d'une noire poussière, dans l'assemblée des dieux ; il fait des plaintes amères.

[B.]

Translate into French :—

An Englishman travelling through a small foreign State could not find a hotel in its capital. After a little search he got a lodging. There was no table in the house, and next day he found dinner laid out on the top of a large chest. While he was eating it, a sturdy native knocked at the door, and having entered, addressed the Englishman very politely. He gave the stranger to understand that he wished to get something from the chest.

That was agreed to, and, to the visitor's astonishment, the chest when opened was full of gold. The native counted out a number of pieces, closed, and locked the chest. He then assisted the Englishman to put the dishes once more upon the trunk, and thanked him for his courtesy. Next day the visitor learned that he had eaten his dinner from the top of the State treasury-chest, and that his polite friend was the treasurer.

GERMAN.

DR. ATKINSON.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

(*a*) „Werbung und Ehepacten hier gleich auf offener Gasse abgemacht? Das geht nicht!“

(*b*) „Gottlob, sie hat doch ihren eigenen Kopf, sie will mir durchaus auf eigene Faust den Korb geben," dachte der Graf.

(*c*) „Ich ärgere mich, dass man im Westerauer Schloss so roh ist, die eigene Stammburg mir nichts dir nichts in die Luft zu sprengen. Das kann Sie Ihrer Herrin sagen, die ich zwar heute auch noch sehen, der ich aber nicht viel sagen werde und also wahrscheinlich auch dieses nicht."

(*d*) Er gibt an, sie störe den Verkehr, während doch bei Neideck selbst mit der Brille kein Verkehr zu sehen ist, sie gebe dem Gesindel Unterschlupf, während ich ganz allein droben wohne, sie drohe stündlich den Einsturz, — dann brauchte er sie ja nicht abzureissen: — das sind lauter eitle Vorwände; der abgeschnittene Hals, das ist der wahre Grund, und so erzeugt ein Fluch den anderen. Und die falsch berichtigte Durchläucht hat den Abbruch genehmigt. Aber ich will dem Herrn alles klar machen, ich will einen Fussfall thun.

(*e*) Ein ganz neuer Geist der Widersetzlichkeit erwachte in ihr. Sie fragte sich, ob sie nicht ein angeborenes Recht auf den Besuch ihrer Stammburg besitze, welches man ihr bisher unterschlagen habe? Sie prüfte zum ersten Mal ihre Lage principiell, vorurtheilslos und fand, dass man sie einsperre, bevormunde, langweile, verdumme.

[B.]

Translate into German:—

A German banker caused a strong-room to be built at his country house, so that any valuables belonging to him might be placed in it for safety. When it was finished, he went to inspect it before paying the tradesmen employed.

Forgetting for the moment what he was doing, he pulled the thick iron doors behind him. They closed with springs, and he was fastened in. Unfortunately, he carried the keys, which worked only from the outside. His servant at length missed him, and made a careful search of the house. When at last the banker's condition was discovered, the servant sent for two locksmiths, who tried to open the doors, but in vain. There was no help for it but to make a hole in the wall, through which, in a few hours, the imprisoned banker managed to crawl.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—

1. Claverhouse.

2. The lesser fallen angels.

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